

follows:

The draft begins by stating that, in view of insuring lasting peace in the world and to guaranteeing the security of peoples whose existence, liberty and territory might be threatened, and being desirous of establishing a system providing for peaceful settlement of disputes arising between the members of the international community and for the session, if necessary, of international

tional crime, and being determined to carry out the reduction and limitation of armaments contemplated in Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, it is agreed to accept the following provisions:

Articles 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the draft must eventually be drawn up in agreement with the Arbitration Commission of the Assembly. They provide that the signatories recognize henceforward as obligatory ipso jure and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the World Court of Justice in conformity with the compulsory arbitration clause but with reservations.

These include that in the application of Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant the signatories confirm their undertaking to submit to the Council of the League all disputes, in respect to which no other court of arbitration is provided for, with the understanding that the League Assembly alone shall be competent to decide as to the necessity for the revision of existing treaties.

Court of Arbitration

The Council hall act as a court of arbitration, taking its decisions by a majority vote, and the parties to the dispute shall retain the right to sit in the Council during discussion of the matter submitted. During examination of the dispute the Council may, by a majority vote, order measures to be taken by the parties involved with a view to preventing or stopping armed conflict.

The procedure provided in the foregoing article shall apply to the Permanent Court of Justice in cases which come within the competence of this Court. If a dispute is submitted for arbitration to some other body than the Council, or to any other time, arrangement for the sending of international supervisory commissions. These commissions shall during the entire course of the procedure be entrusted with the task of insuring that none of the parties engages up-

on the preparation of mobilization of an economic or military nature.

Military and Civil Experts

The commissions shall be composed of military and civil experts appointed by the Council of the League from lists constantly kept up to date by the different governments. The article 5, which must go before the Arbitration Commission of the Assembly, declares that a signatory state which fails to submit its disputes to the rules of peaceful settlement indicated above or fails to carry out the awards of competent arbitration bodies within the limits defined in a decision and, if its act of disobedience is liable to trouble world peace, then it shall be declared an aggressor state and outlawed.

This declaration of aggression shall be made by the Permanent Court of Justice when an order issued by it has not been carried out and in all other cases by the Council voting by a majority.

The draft then goes on to deal with the vital question of sanctions. When the above declaration is made the Council of the League shall call upon the members of the League to put into operation the sanctions contained in Article 7 of the Protocol. This article, which formed the chief subject of yesterday's discussions before the committee, is one of the essential features of the draft. It declares that as soon as a declaration of aggression has been made and the outlawing of an aggressor has been effected by declaration, the obligations of the signatories concerning sanctions of all kinds contained in the Covenant shall be immediately become operative.

Loyal Co-operation Obligatory

The obligations shall be interpreted as obliging each member of the League to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the League Covenant and in resistance to acts of aggression. In accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant, the signatories undertake individually or collectively to assist the State which is attacked or threatened and to give another mutual support by facilities and reciprocal exchanges as regards supplies, raw materials and foodstuffs of every kind, opening credits, transports and transit and for this purpose to insure the safety of the land and sea communications of the attacked or threatened State.

The next paragraph stipulates that if both parties to a dispute have been declared aggressors according to the preceding provisions, economic sanctions will be applied to both of them.

A supplementary article emphasizes that economic and financial sanctions are an integral part of the League Covenant and that the League shall define the guarantees offered to the adhering States, the Council of the League shall instruct its economic, financial and disarmament commissions to set up plans of action, with a view to establishing a blockade of the aggressor State, and to draw up plans of economic and financial co-operation between the State attacked and the different States assisting it.

Regional Agreement

When an aggressor has been designated, the signatory States may, in accordance with undertakings previously entered into, place in the field the whole or such proportion as they may consider necessary of their military forces against the aggressor. This is the draft's manner of authorizing regional agreements. Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenant stipulates that the application of sanctions outlined above shall not under any circumstances include the violation of the political or territorial independence of the aggressor State.

Article 9 of the draft gets down to consideration of the disarmament conference which will follow in the wake of acceptance of the arbitration-security protocol. It explains that this protocol requires the signatories to participate in an international conference for the reduction of armaments, which shall be convened under the auspices of the League of Nations at the earliest possible time. The Council of the League shall draw up the general program for the disarmament conference.

It, within a time limit as hereafter fixed and after the coming into

force of the protocol, the conference has not assembled or a scheme for the reduction of armaments has not been adopted or carried out, the Council of the League may record this fact, and each signatory will thereupon regain its complete freedom of action.

The conditions on which the Council may declare that the scheme drawn up by the international conference has not been carried out, and that, accordingly, the protocol has become null and void, shall be defined by the conference itself.

By Article 10 of the draft, all of the differences relating to the carrying out or interpretation of the protocol shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 11 specifies that the protocol, which shall be open to the signatures of the States, shall be ratified and the ratifications deposited with the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Paul Boncour Defends Pact

The divergent British and French points of view on the question of regional agreements between states, authorized by the draft protocol presented yesterday by Dr. Benes, were set forth at the committee's meeting today.

The representatives of 12 League members, who comprise the committee, listened to Paul Boncour of France, who defended the insertion in the pact of these special military agreements as serving to strengthen the pact as a whole as a guarantor of world peace. The French position, M. Boncour asserted, was that special military accords between the particular states could not be prevented and that it was best to have them component parts of the general protocol for the outlawry of war.

The British representatives, however, raised certain points concerning the regional alliances as regards the authorization of them in the protocol, which indicated that an agreement had not been reached on article 8 of the draft protocol which deals with this subject. They doubted the wisdom of the special accords in view of the proposed general agreement on mutual assistance.

Further discussion of article 8 continued before the committee this afternoon. At the conclusion of the afternoon session the French delegates seemed to feel that their position had been set forth adequately and their thesis well upheld by M. Boncour.

Invitation to America Debated

The sub-committee on disarmament of the League of Nations assembly today adopted a resolution requesting the assembly to consider the advisability of inviting the United States Government to send a representative to collaborate with the League's permanent disarmament commission in framing a draft convention for the control of armaments. The United States participated in the League's work of framing a draft convention for international control of traffic in arms.

Special Committee Reports on Conditions in Austria

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 17.—The chief business done in public yesterday was the meeting of the Council in the evening to receive the report of the special commission, which went to Vienna to investigate the situation in Austria. The results of the investigation have been distinctly satisfactory to Austria, and though the report speaks of many reforms still to be carried out, it admits a vast reorganization work has been accomplished. Mgr. Seipel, addressing the Council, said that he attached the greatest importance to the committee's report, which definitely gave the lie to the pessimistic rumors in circulation.

Regarding the French offer of an Institute of Intellectual Co-operation,

Sir Eric Drummond intimated that it was impossible for the secretariat at Geneva to undertake the management of the Institute at Paris. The Australian representative, Sir William MacBeth, suggested that the League vote the necessary funds. Mr. Van Eysinga, Holland, also thought that many precautions were needed.

The sixth committee discussing the report of the mandates commission considered the control of liquor in the mandated territories. Alcoholism, it was brought out, had done enormous amount of harm among the whites and natives in tropical climates, and more among the whites than the natives. The necessity was voiced of revising the St. Germain convention, as it was now expired and had been evaded when in force.

MISSIONARIES HOME FROM AFRICAN POST

The American steamship Cathlamet arrived in port this morning from the west coast of Africa, bringing a valuable cargo of mahogany, a miniature zoo and four passengers. The Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Howard, missionaries on furlough from their station in Africa, arrived also. Mr. Freeman of Boston, a buyer of mahogany, and John Westall of New York City.

The mahogany cargo is of great value. In the zoo are 10 monkeys, 24 parrots, and a number of wild birds native in Africa. The members of the crew brought a considerable museum of curios picked up during their leave along the African coast.

J. D. NOLAN LEADS AS SHOE WORKERS' HEAD

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 17.—A lead of 200 votes for John D. Nolan of Rochester, N. Y., in the contest for president of the Shoe Workers' Union, was reported from unofficial figures today, with only about that number of votes missing to complete the returns. Austin E. Phillips, this city gained a lead of 500 votes over Mr. Nolan here, but this was offset by a similar margin obtained by the latter in the returns from St. Louis.

William J. Ryan of Haverhill was apparently elected as general secretary-treasurer, with a margin of 2 to 1 over his nearest opponents. The complete official returns are expected about Friday or Saturday of this week.

CARGO OF ALCOHOL SEIZED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—United States Customs Boat H. V. M. of New York, captured two motor boats, arrested six men, and seized 350 cases of alcohol off the Rhode Island coast this morning. One of the motorboats, the Tuna, is owned by Ernest E. Yarrow of Newport. The other, the D-235 by Nuncio Benemio of 133 Cottage Street, East Boston.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight; Thursday, partly cloudy; Friday, clearing; Saturday, strong northeast winds, diminishing Thursday; northeast storm warnings displayed on New England coast.

Northern and Southern New England: Rain tonight; Thursday, partly cloudy; rain in Maine; not much change in temperature; strong northeast winds, diminishing Thursday; northeast storm warnings displayed on New England coast.

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	59	Los Angeles	82
Atlantic City	60	Memphis	60
Boston	58	Moscow	56
Buffalo	54	Nantucket	58
Calgary	44	New Orleans	74
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	58
Denver	48	Pittsburgh	58
Eastport	56	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	48	Portland, Ore.	62
Galveston	68	San Francisco	62
Hatteras	72	St. Louis	54
Havana	84	St. Paul	58
Jacksville	66	Seattle	58
Kansas City	54	Washington	62

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FORE RIVER DREDGE PROJECT BIDS OPEN

Proposed Channel Widening Long Sought by Shippers

Bids for dredging in the Weymouth Fore River widening project, which has long been sought by maritime interests, have just been opened by army engineers. It was announced today. The project, which would make the river navigable for large cargo boats, would cost \$2,200,000, the lowest being \$275 cents per cubic yard, by Eugene Bleymann, a Boston and New York contractor. The contract is expected to be awarded within a week or 10 days. The other bidders were J. S. Packard Brigring Company, 36 cents a cubic yard; Bay State Dredging and Contracting Company, 43 cents; Columbia Dredging Corporation, 50 4-10 cents.

Shipping interests have sought the widening of the channel from the present 200 feet to 300 feet for a long time. The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce made a detailed study of the needed improvement some time ago, later recommending that the channel be widened by the Government.

The present depth of 24 feet at mean low water will be maintained in the new section of the channel that is to be dredged out. The work involves removal of about 200,000 cubic yards of material for a distance of about 10,000 feet, in the vicinity of the Fore River shipyards, the new Edison Power Station and Quincy Point.

Funds for the work will be taken from the general appropriation by Congress for improvements in Boston Harbor. The project is expected to prove of distinct advantage to vessels bound to and from the shipyards, particularly those of the size of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, now at the yard for extensive repairs.

SPECIAL TRAFFIC COURT OPPOSED BY BOLSTER

That there is no necessity for the establishment of a special traffic court in Massachusetts was asserted yesterday by the State House by Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the Boston Municipal Court, in the course of his observations on the subject before the special committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate motor traffic and the problems arising therefrom.

Judge Bolster asserted that the traffic sessions of the Boston Municipal Court really take the place of a special traffic court, and render it unnecessary, as traffic cases receive the right of way over all ordinary cases. He said he doubted the wisdom of setting a legal speed limit as it would tend to establish such a rate as the minimum speed in the State. He said he did not favor making it compulsory on the part of the judge to impose a jail sentence for offense for driving while under the influence of liquor, on the ground that justice might arise. He favored raising the age from 16 to 18 years for the time for issuing driving licenses.

DANVERS TO HAVE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

DANVERS, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special).—A committee representing the three local Masonic bodies has completed plans, which now await the approval of the joint membership, for the purchase and remodeling of the Universalist Church into a modern Masonic temple.

The two spires and embankment of the edifice are to be removed, and the main part of the building incorporated in a new structure, all with brick veneer. When completed, a

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B. U. ANNOUNCES FACULTY CHANGES

Freshmen in Liberal Arts Greeted by Dean Warren

Entering students of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts were greeted at the opening chapel service this morning by Dean William M. Warren. For the first time in several years the old tradition of the seniors welcoming the freshmen in cap and gown was revived. Registration continued throughout the day.

Several important changes in the faculty were announced. Prof. Frederick A. Cleveland, after a year's leave of absence resumes work in United States citizenship. Joseph C. Palamounian returns from year in Europe. Prof. Emil C. Wilm will conduct his first-semester second half-year of sabbatic leave of absence in Europe. The second semester, Joseph N. Haskell will instruct in German and George E. Washburn in Romance languages.

Other new appointments include: Jesse B. Davis, School of Education; Harry Allen Bell, S.B., with Alden Groce Handy, 1924, and William Henry Hartwell, 1924, assistant in the department of physics; John S. Marshall, fellow in philosophy; Dorothy G. Sproul, '24, assistant in library.

Mildred A. Hatch succeeds Mrs. Alice S. Warren as secretary to registrars. Warren O. Ault has been appointed to the William Edwards Huntington Professorship on the Epistol Chapter Foundation. Miss Ethel M. Worth has been named instructor in the department of physical education.

Y. M. C. A. TO INSTRUCT EDUCATED FOREIGNERS

Instruction in English for educated foreigners is a new activity of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, which announces a class in this work to start Sept. 23. The need has become apparent in the last few months, there being in the city a rather large group who need more specialized teaching than usually given.

The vocational institute of the Y. M. C. A. offers several courses at less than cost which are of value to men in various professions and trades. For example, there are courses in blue-print reading, estimating, arithmetic for carpenters, applied mathematics, mechanical drawing and public speaking.

SMITH PROFESSOR AGAINST DAWES PLAN

DEERFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special).—Prof. Harry E. Barnes of Smith College, addressing a peace conference here yesterday, condemned the Dawes plan as based on false premises.

and as a serious obstacle to world settlement. Membership in the League of Nations and the utilization of patriotism based on civic pride and the recognition of civic obligation were urged by Professor Barnes as practical steps toward peace.

The peace meeting was held in connection with the Unitarian Ministers' Institute, and many in attendance at the Institute were present at the peace discussion. A proposal to merge the Ministerial Union and conduct biennial sessions of the combined organization was introduced at the Institute session yesterday morning and is now under consideration.

QUINCY HOLDING INDUSTRIAL SHOW

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 17.—In keeping with the significance of New England Week and with a view to increased local co-operation in the building up and developing of the city, Quincy, under the auspices of Quincy Post 95, American Legion, begins today a four-day fair and exposition at Fore River Field.

Members of the city government, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the Granite Manufacturers Association, and other civic and patriotic bodies are co-operating to display to Quincy's own people the beauty and utility of the product of its industries, and to demonstrate to the world beyond its borders the various activities that have brought fame to Quincy.

Chester I. Campbell has general supervision of the event and has lent his entire organization to supporting the project. There are 80 booths for the display of products of local industries and special attractions, such as a balloon ascension, hand concerts, a style show, a midway, and numerous athletic contests. It has been the desire of the managers to make this a genuine county fair and an urgent invitation to attend has been broadcast.

DR. ATWOOD BACK FROM COLORADO TRIP

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special).—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, who has just returned from investigations in the mountains of Colorado for the United States Geological Survey, will make his report to the Government within a few weeks. He will be assisted in preparing it by Dr. K. F. Mather who is coming east from Denison University to join the Harvard faculty as professor of physiography.

While passing through the Rocky Mountain National Park a field study in geological history of the Colorado front range was made. The party entered the San Juan Mountains with a pack train, following the trails for three weeks. Dr. Atwood had laid out the trip to follow the famous Continental Divide Trail, which follows the sky line and is the backbone of the mountains for some 200 miles. The party moved one day and explored the next.

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Development of Masonry in China Reported Steady

Judge Lobingier Cites Great Devotion to Fraternity by Various Nationalities in the Orient

The development of Masonry in China has been steady, and although the craft is not numerous, judged by American standards, the members are exceedingly devoted to it, Charles Sumner Lobingier, Past High Priest of Keystone Chapter, No. 1, Shanghai, and Judge of the United States Supreme Court in China, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts opened the first lodge in Shanghai, and it now has six lodges throughout China, he said. Judge Lobingier, having just addressed the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Portland, Me., is now attending the one hundred and twelfth meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which has two consistories in China, one in Shanghai, and another in Peking. The founding of Masonry in China, he pointed out, came in the early fifties.

Since 1914 Judge Lobingier has held his judicial position in China. He is an author and lecturer of international repute. His home is in Omaha, Neb. From 1904 to 1907 he was active in reforming the Philippine primary courts. In 1905 he held the first justice of peace in archipelago and subsequent schools for instruction of the native magistrates. His career is marked by many significant achievements in his profession, which are noted to the extent of almost a half page in "Who's Who" of 1924-1925.

Masonry in China, he said, is an interesting footnote to the history of the world-wide order and one which is usually unfamiliar to those whose attention has not been called specifically to this phase of its growth. He added:

Travelers Brought It

To most Occidentals China was a forbidden country until almost the middle of the last century. A few travelers like Marco Polo had visited the country, a few traders had reached Canton, a few missionaries had been allowed to enter, but for the most part of the teeming millions of the West, the Celestial empire was unknown.

Then, in 1842 came the Anglo-Chinese treaty of Nanking, opening five ports to trade and residence, and less than two years later our own treaty of 1844, negotiated by that able son of New England, Caleb Cushing. From that period both English and Americans came to reside in China and those who were members of the craft brought Masonry with them. Indeed it is the experience of all who have dwelt in that far-off land that Masonry, like other institutions of the home country, is all the more appreciated because of distance.

Early in the fifties our Mother Grand Lodge of England chartered a subordinate lodge in China, and this was followed by many others, until today nearly every Chinese city where foreigners live in any considerable number maintains an English lodge. For more than a half century northern China has been a district under the Premier Grand Lodge with a District Grand Lodge and Grand Master. And some very eminent Masons have worked in these lodges, including Robert Gould, who has been called our Masonic Thucydides, who passed through the chairs in one of the Shanghai lodges and also held office in the District Grand Lodge.

American Masonry followed the English by something more than a decade when a lodge was opened at Shanghai under authority of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. There are now six lodges in China chartered by the same Grand Lodge and they too have been formed into a Masonic district of the old Bay State, with a District Grand Lodge and Grand Master.

Other European Grand Lodges have branches in China. There are three Scottish lodges in Shanghai, and these have recently organized a District Grand Lodge and Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, that sturdy outpost of European Masonry, has a subordinate lodge in Shanghai. There is also an Italian lodge and before the World War there was a German and French lodge in the same city.

The symbolic lodge is not the only form of Masonry in China. Practically all others are there. The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which I have the honor to represent, has two consistories, one at Shanghai and another at Peking. The Chinese Masonry is represented by the Shanghai Priory and Preceptory, chartered by the Grand Lodge of England and Wales, and corresponding to the American Commandery. The Royal Order of Scotland has a Provincial Grand Lodge at Shanghai and another at Hong Kong.

English lodges which have everywhere been intimately associated with the blue lodges, followed closely upon the latter in China. There are now several English chapters in the country, working the Royal Arch degree only, as all English chapters do, and at Shanghai there is a Mark Master's lodge for that degree. The Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland has a subordinate chapter, "Rising Sun" at Shanghai.

Keystone Chapter No. 1, at Shanghai was granted a dispensation on

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July 27, 1870, and chartered by this General Grand Chapter on Sept. 20, 1871, being the third American chapter opened in a foreign country. In its career of more than half a century it has experienced many vicissitudes owing to the rise and fall of the American population, its changing and shifting character and the difficulty of maintaining a permanent corps of workers. This has been particularly true of our secretaries and may account, in part, for delays in reporting to the General Grand Secretary. For no sooner would we break in a new secretary than he would be transferred elsewhere, and his office would be idle until a successor could be found and could pick up the scattered threads of the work.

Famous Keystone Chapter

Keystone Chapter, No. 1, occupied and now occupies an important and unique place in American Capitular Masonry. For a full generation it was our only representative in the Far East and it is still our farthest

Former Navy Secretary Elected



Left: Joseph W. Work, Assistant Secretary of the Boston Scottish Rite Bodies. Right: Edwin Denby, Formerly Secretary of the Navy, Just Made Thirty-Third Degree Mason.

post. In Shanghai it is one of the three chapters, each representing a different national grand body, existing in the same temple, to the edification and enlightenment of the members of all. So far as I know Shanghai is the only place in the world where a Royal Arch Mason may in the same evening witness the exemplification of his degree in an American, an English and a Scottish chapter, may observe the similarities and diversities in the work, and find a demonstration of the essential unity of Capitular Masonry throughout the world.

When I was High Priest of Keystone Chapter it was arranged that all three Shanghai chapters should meet successively for the same evening in the same hall, and work the Royal Arch Degree. Such an arrangement would not have been possible anywhere else.

It is needless to add that such a situation promotes comity between jurisdictions and leads to that internationalism which is the true goal of Masonic inspiration. When members of different nationalities, owing allegiance to different grand bodies, meet nightly in the same building, visit freely each other's organizations and even participate in each other's ritualistic work, there you have the intent of Masonry manifest.

Our craft in China is not numerous, judged by American standards, but its members are the more devoted to it for that reason. The members of our craft, Americans as well as Europeans, love the Masonic organization which time and labor have hallowed in the land of their adoption, and prize more than they can manifest, their connection with the grand bodies of their homelands.

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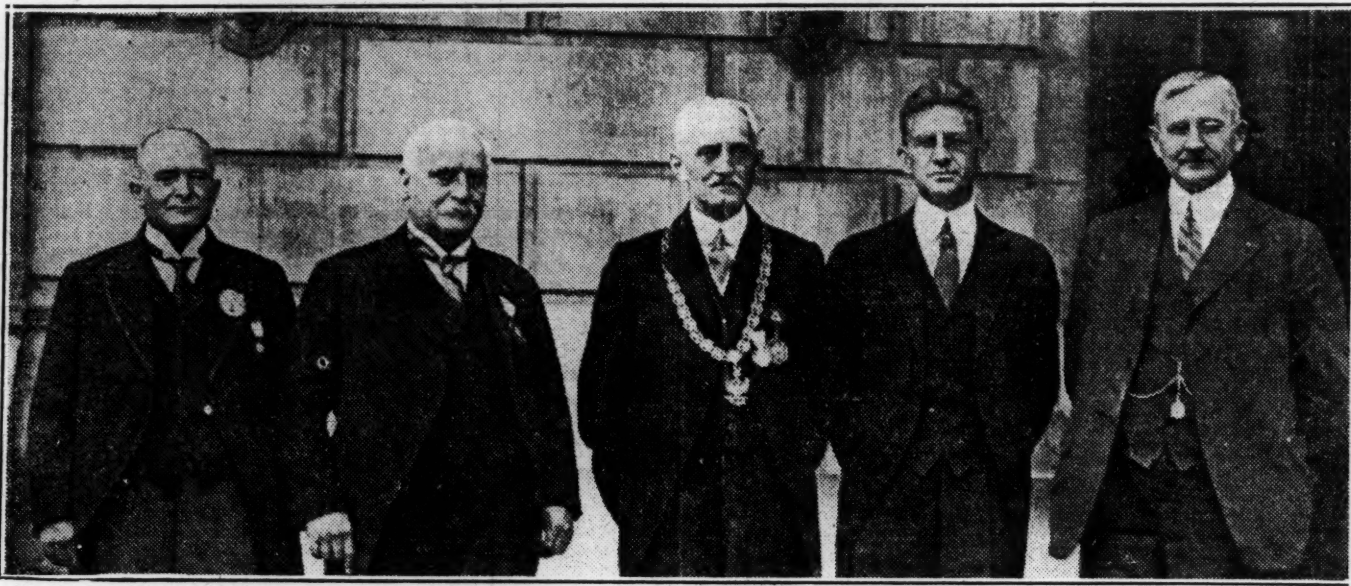
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Left to Right: John H. Cowles, Louisville, Ky., Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction; James Glanville, Toronto, of Supreme Council, Dominion of Canada; J. Alexander Cameron, Montreal, Sovereign Grand Commander, Dominion of Canada; Dudley H. Ferrell, Lynn, Mass., Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts; Almon B. Cilley, Boston, Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts Council.

SCOTTISH RITE FOR TOLERANCE; BANS POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

Ryall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oliver G. Ferguson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas P. Trimble, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank P. Martens, Bethlehem, Pa.; Charles E. Miller, Reading, Pa.; Howard M. Bird, Harrisburg, Pa.; Warwick M. Ogelsby, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles W. Woods, Altoona, Pa.; Alexander Schreifer, Scranton, Pa.; Harry Stoddard, Bangor, Pa.; Francis G. Reese, Coudersport, Pa.; Archibald F. Jones, Coudersport, Pa.; George G. Burkett, Pottsville, Pa.; Frederick M. Sprout, Muncy, Pa.; Charles C. Champeier, Circleville, Pa.; David Todd, Williamsport, Pa.; George C. Rickards, Oil City, Pa.; Hugh C. Lord, Erie, Pa.; Justin P. Slocum, Erie, Pa.; James A. Evans, Erie, Pa.; Joseph E. Nason, Erie, Pa.; Arthur L. Belymer, Cincinnati, O.; David P. Simpson, Cleveland, O.; Charles C. Champeier, Circleville, O.; James W. Hanning, Columbus, O.; Walter D. McKinney, Columbus, O.; Oscar P. Gilmore, Dayton, O.; John F. E. Dimes, Dayton, O.; Simeon D. Fess, Yellow Springs, O.; Edwin Denby, Detroit, Mich.; William R. Brown, Detroit, Mich.; George E. Bushnell, Detroit, Mich.; Frank E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich.; John Kay, Detroit, Mich.; Sutherland, Detroit, Mich.; Leslie L. Warner, Detroit, Mich.; Charles L. Brainerd, Marquette, Mich.; Orle E. Brown, Marquette, Mich.; D. Clancy, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur R. Robinson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eugene E. Vattel, Muncie, Ind.; Iam H. Baugh, Terre Haute, Ind.; Harry C. Moore, Marion, Ind.; Wilbur E. Neunenschwander, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Thomas Meyer, Logansport, Ind.; William E. Specht, Elkhart, Ind.; Paul A. Neuffer, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar A. Knef, Chicago, Ill.; Carmi W. Beach, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Peck, Peoria, Ill.

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Efficient combustion is demanded as never before by the high cost of fuel and labor together with the ever increasing calls for power.

Every plant presents its individual questions of what to burn and how to burn it. From the boiler of 50 H. P. up to the largest unit made, the Sanford Riley Stoker Co. makes a type of equipment to suit the exact needs for efficient combustion.

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THE MOORE PEN CO.

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RAPID GROWTH OF SAN DIEGO SEEN IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

21 Per Cent Increase in Registration Day This Year—City's Industries Expanding

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 17 (Special)—That this city is enjoying rapid growth is indicated in the statement by Henry C. Johnson, superintendent of city schools which opened last week. Total registration throughout the city shows an increase of 3000 or better than 21 per cent more than the first week last year.

Anticipating an increase in enrollment the city board of education has been preparing for it by construction of additional schools provided by bond issues, but even expectations of the board have been exceeded and other issues will be asked in the near future. Increase in enrollment is general throughout the entire city, indicating almost uniform development in all sections.

School authorities expect by mid-winter when the peak is reached, an enrollment of more than 22,000. The state college also is opening with expanded curriculum and largely increased attendance.

Prosperity Seen

Financial prosperity of San Diego is shown by bank clearings. In the entire State, this city has held fourth place for many months. Building operations also continue to show healthy growth and the year's total, from present indications, will exceed any previous year. New plants already operating or soon to begin include manufacture of radiators, lamps, solder, and several household implements.

Local fish canneries, constituting one of the city's most active industries, have had the best season in their history, owing to an unusual run of tuna and albacore. The total pack approximates \$2,000,000.

Every lumber yard and building material concern reports increased demands. Much of the lumber used in local buildings and for Arizona and western Texas comes here from the Columbia River in log rafts and is here sawed and prepared for market.

Lemon and orange growers utilize large acreage in San Diego's back country where also are found extensive grape vineyards, apple and olive orchards, and other lines of ranch production. San Diego is connected

with all its rural communities by standard types of paved highways affording expeditious transportation of products and easy access to city markets.

Balboa Park Buildings

The former exposition buildings in Balboa Park now house museums, libraries, and art galleries together with studios for visiting artists who may wish to avail themselves of scenic effects of this park.

San Diego owns its municipal water supply from the source in the mountains to the consumers throughout its city area of 85 square miles, and its impounding reservoirs now hold sufficient water to meet needs for several years even if no further supply comes by rainfall. New projects, however, to increase storage capacity, now under consideration, to cost some \$4,000,000, will soon be submitted to the voters for their approval.

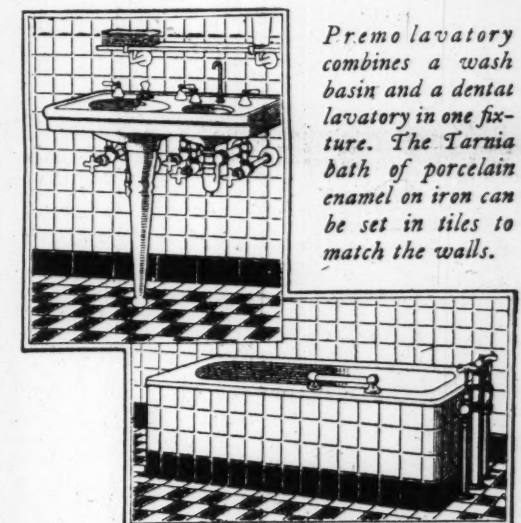
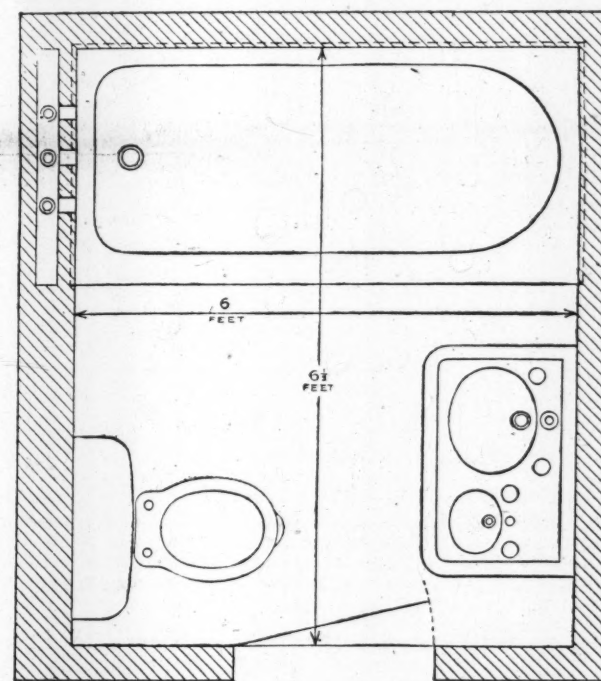
The city owns two large piers and controls hundreds of acres of reclaimed titles, and upon the latter is granting leases to industries which will mean much to the income of the municipality as well as give employment to many persons. Large steamship companies operating through the Panama Canal have announced recently that San Diego will be made a stopping point in the near future to serve the growing commerce of this port.

Nearby beach resorts afford swimming facilities in still water and surf and prove big drawing cards, especially to residents of Imperial Valley and parts of Arizona. San Diego and Coronado Tent City, attract devotees of aquatic sports of all kinds.

SWORDFISH CATCH DROPS

LOUISBURG, N. S., Sept. 14.—Swordfishing this year will be much below the average of other years, according to a number of local fishermen. The fleet of small boats engaged in this business is smaller than last year by 40 to 50 sail. The fish that have been taken this year so far average about 300 pounds dressed, and some have gone as high as 400 pounds. The price paid to the fishermen is reported to be from 10 to 11 cents a pound.

Trade an old clothes closet for a new bathroom



Premo lavatory combines a wash basin and a dental lavatory in one fixture. The Tarnia bath of porcelain enamel on iron can be set in tiles to match the walls.

Here is a practical bathroom plan which groups four Crane fixtures in a space only six by six and one-half feet. There is room in your home for this extra necessity. Look over your spare closet space. See where this bathroom can be fitted up.

An extra bathroom will add more to home than anything else the same money will buy

There are thousands of fine old homes which need only another bathroom, equipped with modern fixtures, to make them as comfortable and convenient as new houses would be.

Built when space was less costly, nearly all of these older homes—and many new ones—have odd corners, large closets or tiny spare rooms which can be turned into inviting extra bathrooms at small expense. A dark, inside room can be used as well as day-lighted space.

Your plumbing contractor can aid you in finding this unused space. He will suggest the right fixtures to meet your needs, and will show you how to arrange them to the best advantage in the room at your command.

Call or write for book of color schemes, "The New Art of Fine Bathrooms."

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BRANCH AND SALES OFFICES IN 145 CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Let your Plumbing Contractor show you where you can install an extra bathroom

STATE INQUIRES INTO 'GAS' MOVE

Report of Combination of Springfield Dealers Leads to Investigation

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, and Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, were in close conference at noon today over the inquiry that the commission is making into the alleged formation of a gasoline-selling combination on the part of some 40 Springfield dealers. Mr. Hultman sent Bernard P. Scanlan, secretary of the commission, to Springfield last night to investigate a report published in a Springfield paper saying that the dealers in gasoline had met Monday night in the Y. M. C. A. building there and had perfected an organization. It was alleged in the publication that the dealers were organizing to maintain the present prices of gasoline, possibly to raise them to 20 cents a gallon and prevent a state-wide cutting of gasoline prices.

Mr. Scanlan, it is understood, has obtained evidence bearing on the case, and Mr. Hultman and Mr. Benton were soon in conference after Mr. Scanlan had been heard from.

Other Cities to Be Visited
It is known that the chairman of the commission is making a wider inquiry than that in Springfield alone. Mr. Scanlan is to visit Holyoke and Westfield on his way back to Boston, which he expects to reach late tonight. He will report to Mr. Hultman tomorrow morning.

Mr. Hultman's activity in this latest development in the gasoline situation indicates that he is seeking information as to the possible formation of a state-wide organization of dealers. He declines positively to divulge his intentions, but at this time that might tend to thwart the efforts of his department or other state authorities in bringing to light all of the facts.

Mr. Hultman said today that he will give the Attorney-General all the facts regarding the alleged Springfield combination and that if such a state of affairs exists elsewhere he will try to find these facts and apprise the State Department of Justice.

A special to The Christian Science Monitor from Springfield is as follows: "The organizing of garage-men and operators of filling stations

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 17

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

G. Reed, Portland, Ore.
Ellanora Sichel, Chicago.
Mrs. Thompson, Chicago.
Miss Bowman, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Shelton, Winston-Salem, N. C.
F. Rayburn, N.Y.
Miss Barker, Zurich.
L. Roth, Geneva.
A. Nissen, Christiansburg.
M. Brunel, Fribourg, Switzerland.
Miss Christie, Perth, Scotland.
Mr. and Mrs. Chadburn, Cardiff, Wales.
Miss Pettit, Llundudno, Wales.
Michael Gower, Putney.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Weston-Super-Mare.
Mrs. Clarke, Bradford.
Mrs. Johnson, Bradford.
Miss Whitte, Birmingham.
F. Shattock, Exeter.
Mrs. Reed, Nottingham.
Mr. and Mrs. Ruxton, Exeter.
Mrs. Turner, Saxmundham.
Miss Sherwood, Saxmundham.
Mr. Lofthouse, East Yorks.
Miss Lofthouse, East Yorks.
A. Nichol, Leeds.
M. Fletcher, Barby.
Miss Penington, Birmingham.
Miss Matthews, Birmingham.
Mr. and Mrs. Piersen, Bromley.
Ethel Shirlatt, St. Albans.
E. Howard, Richmond.
V. Ryckoff, Richmond.
Mrs. Nordbury, Middleton.
Eva Arundel, Wembley.
Annie Kenyon, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Ethel Kenyon, Ashton-under-Lyne.
E. Ward, Plymouth.
N. Green, Farnham.
A. Hamner, Tunbridge Wells.
Mrs. Alderstone, Didsbury.
Miss Alderstone, Didsbury.
Mrs. Hamilton, York.
Miss Shirra, Manchester.
James Shirra, Manchester.
Laura Toop, Sherborne.
Percy Milne, Walsend.
W. Binns, Derby.
B. Clements, Shortlands.
Mr. and Mrs. Lingley, Bristol.
Miss Lingley, Bristol.
Miss Cunningham, Southampton.
Mrs. and Miss Schooley, Eastbourne.
Mrs. Riggs, Kendal.
J. and J. F. Craigie, Malden.
Mrs. Mackay, Levenshulme.

to increase the price of gasoline is undergoing a searching investigation here by the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, whose secretary, Bernard P. Scanlan, came here last night to devote the evening to interviewing Springfield and Holyoke dealers and canvassing other sources of information. His inquiry is being continued today.

Fees to Organizer Alleged

His investigation concerns itself especially with the activities of one Fred H. Graves, who has been signing up dealers on printed forms of the Gasoline Automotive Services, purporting to aim at an improvement of conditions at the gasoline stations. This movement, which is alleged to be at the bottom of price increases of from one to two cents a gallon, effective within the last few days, appears to be further advanced in Holyoke than in this city. Most of the dealers affiliated with the organization when questioned in the matter said they had paid a membership fee of \$5 to Mr. Graves. When Scanlan sought to ascertain the whereabouts of this organizer he was informed at the hotel where Graves was staying that he had checked out yesterday afternoon, saying he would return within the week.

"According to the version obtained from filling station men by Mr. Scanlan, Graves was supposed to receive the \$5 initial fee from members as his compensation for enrolling members, and that in some cases this sum was split even between him and an agent. Headquarters of the Gasoline Automotive Services are said to be at 6 Beacon Street, Boston. Mr. Scanlan, after a preliminary survey of the situation here, said he was convinced that a state-wide conspiracy to establish the gasoline price at a fixed level was underway, but he was confident the plan was being thwarted. He brought with him a letter from Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of his commission, to Mayor Edwin F. Leonard asking for any information throwing light on the subject and calling attention to the statutes bearing on price-fixing combinations."

BERRY TO CAMPAIGN FOR JOHN W. DAVIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union and one of the defeated candidates for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, has agreed to head a committee of labor men to campaign actively for the national Democratic ticket, according to an announcement by Thomas J. Spellacy, eastern campaign manager.

The Democrats, it is understood, plan to make a particularly strong attempt to win labor support despite the tendency shown by the American Federation of Labor to work for Senator Robert M. La Follette. Clem L. Shaver, committee declared recently that by no means all the labor support had gone to the third party and he was hopeful of winning a large part of it for his candidates.

NEW BUILDINGS AT OHIO

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Four new buildings will be available at Ohio State University with the opening of the fall quarter Sept. 30. The buildings represent an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 and include a new administration building, commerce building, Hamilton Hall, and the Journalism building.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Margaret K. Kress, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. Helen Buddenbaum, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Edith Daniels Tuhey, Daleville, Ind.
Mrs. Alice K. Evans, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Moler, Washington, D. C.
Nai Chuang Loehava, Bangkok, Siam.
Mrs. Annie Murek, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Homer Basford, St. Louis, Mo.
Wallace Basford, St. Louis, Mo.
Sara Carlisle, Victoria, B. C.
Eugene C. Chelson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Allen P. Ott, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. C. Laster, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. C. Jones, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Irene L. Stottlett, Detroit, Mich.
Claude F. Stottlett, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Oscar E. Ansley, Tampa, Fla.
Alice E. Blair, Peoria, Ill.

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You can hang pictures and other ornaments without injuring the wall.
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
Moore Push-Pins Nails
Easy to use—Protect your walls
Saves time—Saves money
10 PKTS.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISAPPOINTMENT FELT IN AUSTRIA

Report on Financial Situation Meets With Criticism by Bankers

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The Finance Committee's report on the Austrian financial situation, released simultaneously in Geneva and here, was received in banking circles with disappointment. Dr. Richard Reisch, president of the Austrian National Bank, told The Christian Science Monitor representative today that the suggestion contained in the report, of maintaining the parity of the Austrian crown, not on a gold basis in relation to the dollar but with the current values of merchandise, was impossible under existing circumstances.

The monitor representative finds the points criticized by banking opinion are, first, that the expenditure allowance of 495,000,000 gold crowns for next year is an underestimation of the needs; second, to stipulate that this shall also be maintained for 1926 is absurd; third, that the 50,000,000 gold crowns allowed from the League as a loan to feed the industry is too small; fourth, the report states incorrectly that two-thirds of the League loan is invested here and one-third abroad; actually the reverse is the case.

Opposition Attacks Government

The Government press calls the Geneva results favorable, but the Opposition Arbeiter Zeitung ralls at the Government as having failed completely. Certainly public belief generally had been educated to expect a greater success for the Government, higher expenditure allowed, more League money invested here, and probably the disappearance of the commissioner, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann.

Favorable opinion on the Austrian financial situation was expressed here yesterday by Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York in an interview given to The Christian Science Monitor representative. After a long discussion of the situation, Mr. Mitchell said that he found invisible credits arising chiefly from Vienna's position as an international trading and cultural center were higher than anticipated.

Revenues in Excess

He also noted that the revenues used to back the securities on foreign loans were in excess of what had been predicted, and that Austria furthermore was able to obtain the foreign exchange with which to meet interest and maturity obligations. Mr. Mitchell felt that Vienna had been "overbanked," that the dissolution of some of the weaker banks had been a healthy sign, and he believed the crest of the unstable conditions had been reached, and that better times might be expected.

He spoke of America's recent turn of the wheel, having been changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, and added that American investment in foreign securities was bound to be cautious and slow—a process of education. Nevertheless, Mr. Mitchell said that gold, which America possesses would tend naturally to flow back to those countries needing credits.

IMMIGRATION HEAD LAUDS NEW SYSTEM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The two men in which the new system of foreign examination and registration of immigrants has been in operation have shown the superiority of the new system over the old, according to W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration. Mr. Husband

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who represented the United States at the international immigration conference at Rome this summer, inspected at first hand the work of American immigration officials to whom are delegated the task of "sorting out" undesirable under the new law.

BRITAIN NEUTRAL IN ARABIAN FEUD

No Military Action Contemplated in the Hejaz

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Complete neutrality, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is to be the policy of the British Government in regard to events in Arabia, where the long-standing feud between Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd and Hussein, King of the Hedjaz, seems to have been renewed recently.

Any action the British may take in the matter will be confined to the defense of Transjordan and Palestine against incursions—the Nejd marauders already have been severely dealt with in Transjordan in pursuance of this policy—and protection of the pilgrims, a number of whom fled from Mecca to Jeddah on the Red Sea coast when the capture of Taif on the Nejd-Hedjaz border by a party of Wahabite tribesmen was announced a few days ago. No military action of any kind in the Hedjaz is contemplated.

Informed circles here are as yet uncertain whether the attack on Taif was organized by the Sultan of Nejd, or whether it was merely a raid by semi-independent tribesmen, but it is believed Arabian potentates in Azir and Yemen are more or less in league with Ibn Saud against Hussein, who while Caliph has increased their already well-established dislike of the Hejaz ruler.

One report, however, speaks of the capture of Taif being the work of 4000 Wahabites—a considerable army for Arabia, where water is scarce, roads scarcer, and where the largest force Hussein could muster in support of the Allies during the World War was said to have numbered no more than 12,000.

The panic at Mecca, which followed the news of the fall of Taif, now seems to have diminished and the latest news from the British consul at Jeddah indicates no fresh developments.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT AGAIN IN 3 STATES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 16 (Special).—The retail price of gasoline dropped from 24 to 23 cents a gallon yesterday. This is the third one-cent drop since July 24.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 16 (Special).—Gasoline at retail was cut two cents per gallon here Monday. The new price is 18 1/2 cents, of which one cent is the state tax.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16 (Special)

Reduction of one cent in gasoline, bringing it to 17 cents, effective today, is announced by the Standard Oil Company.

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ITALIAN FLIER RETURNS HOME

Locatelli and Officers of Richmond Guests at New York Banquet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Lieut. Antonio Locatelli, the Italian flier who was picked up by the United States Cruiser Richmond off the coast of Greenland last month after flying from Rome in an attempted journey to America, left New York for home today on board the steamer Giulio Cesare. At a banquet given jointly in his honor and in that of the officers of the Richmond aboard the Giulio Cesare yesterday he repeated that he will make another transatlantic flight next summer and declared that he will make his venture this time along the southern route and will trust to commercial trawlers and merchant vessels to safeguard his passage and maintain his radio communication.

"I leave America," he said, "with the deepest gratitude to the splendid sailors and gentlemen who rescued me, and who did me the very handsomest and generous service of bringing me to this country which I hope to visit soon again after a much less exciting voyage than this one."

Rear-Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, commanding the light cruiser division which patrolled the Arctic and picked up the aviator off Cape Farewell, admitted in a brief account of the adventure, which he declared he referred to for the first time in public, that his fleet had covered over 12,000 square miles of sea space in searching for Lieutenant Locatelli.

Admiral Magruder declared that no credit need be taken from the American round-the-world fliers to praise Lieutenant Locatelli's exploit. "It was a daring piece of work on his single initiative," he said. "We put the whole organization of the American Navy behind our boys and I believe it has cost \$2,000,000, counting in everything, to send them around the world. This example of Italian pluck is a fitting companion to their gallant and well-earned triumph."

Commandante Emilio Azorin, Italian Consul-General in New York, presented to Admiral Magruder in the name of the Italian societies of the east a gold cup in honor of his success in rescuing Lieutenant Locatelli, and announced that a presentation would later be made to Capt. Lyman A. Cotten, commanding the Richmond, as an expression of Italian appreciation for the devoted vigilance which made the rescue possible.

DEMOCRATS AFTER CONNECTICUT VOTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut is extending its local organization in the hope of carrying the State this year for the national ticket, according to information brought by the chairman, Edward

Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 78, Albany, N.Y. Catalogue, Oct.

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4500, while Clarke's forces claimed Delaware by 2400, Chenango by 800, and Otsego by 1200.

PRINCE'S CANADIAN VISIT

CALGARY, Alta.—Returning from the east, where he conferred with the Prince of Wales, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, the Prince's ranch manager, states that there will be no formal reception when the royal party arrives. In fact, the whole visit will be thoroughly informal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17 (P)—Omaha and Fort Worth are the only cities that will be considered for the 1925 convention of the American Legion, the sixth annual convention decided here today.

Greetings were read from Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada; Joseph Daniels, former Secretary

of the Navy; General Diaz, of Italy; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman; Admiral Beatty, of England; General Pershing; Newton D. Baker; Major-General Lejeune; Georges Clemenceau; Admiral Kootz; General Haig, president of the British Legion; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Curtis H. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, and others.

General Pershing's message said: "I want to assure you now that my recollection of your service to your country shall never fade, and my interest in the progressive development of the legion shall never wane. I wish earnestly to bespeak your continued loyal and wholehearted support of your national ideals."

"Approximately one-third of the total voting strength in presidential elections in America is unable to read and write," said Mr. Berry. "and the Legion and the American Federation of Labor have elected to say what the causes are. First, the exploitation and use of children in the factories, the shops, the mines and the farms—in other words the commercialization of child life, and second, unregulated or poorly regulated immigration."

"These two great organizations have jointly urged upon the federal government the enactment of an immigration law that will be both practical, just and responsive to the requirements of our Nation. We propose to abridge the entrance of ignorance into America, whether it be represented in simple illiteracy or whether it be represented in antagonism, a misunderstanding or an opposition to our form of government," said Mr. Berry.

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Colors Are Richly Toned

Brown shades lead the fashion Penny being the favorite. Others are Kafir, Saddle, Snuff, Perfect, Beaver, Shutter Green, Castorals, Black, Navy, and Gray. The dyed furs are in beautiful brown tints on coats in brown shades.

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WORKERS HEARD ON CUT IN WAGE

For First Time in Its 100 Years Amoskeag Company Confers With Employees

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 17 (Special)—No decision was arrived at in regard to a reduction in pay which was proposed yesterday by William P. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag mills, at a meeting of 280 members of the workers' delegates which lasted all day.

The present outlook is that negotiations will continue for several days in regard to the exact percentage of the proposed cut, and that before a final decision is reached, the 14,000 operatives employed by the company will be given an opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. Straw laid the conditions confronting the textile trade before the delegates in an address lasting all the forenoon. It was the first time in the 100 years' history of the corporation that the workers have ever been consulted by the management on the matter of wages or working conditions.

The new procedure is the result of the adoption of the "Amoskeag plan" of employee representation in the operation of the mills, which are the largest manufacturing of cotton cloth in the world. Under this "Amoskeag plan" the employees have elected these 280 delegates, each delegate representing a certain unit in the company's plant.

Mr. Straw explained the trade situation, and the reason given for lack of business was the high manufacturing cost. By cutting wages, this cost can be reduced, he said, and there would be more employment.

While the first suggestion of the company is a 20 per cent cut, it is understood, the final outcome of the negotiations may result in acceptance by the workers of a smaller reduction, either 10 or 12 per cent.

There has been no cut in these mills since that of 1922, which was the cause of the big textile strike throughout New England. But the Amoskeag has run only 50 per cent of capacity for many months, so that actually the average wages have been reduced to \$15 a week during the past summer.

SCHOOL PUBLICITY TO BE PARLEY TOPIC

"Increasing importance of education for success in citizenship, use of leisure and the work of life, together with the rapidly advancing cost of maintaining schools, and the unfamiliarity of the public with changing educational standards, make it important that citizens, taxpayers and parents should be better informed regarding the methods and purposes of the public schools than has been necessary hitherto. Therefore, Educational Publicity" has been chosen as the topic for discussion at the annual meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents to be held at the State House,

Boston, Nov. 13 and 14." S. Howard Chase of Beverly, secretary of the association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. The program is being prepared by Willard H. Bacon, of Westbury, R. I., president.

The annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association will be held in connection with the New England meeting.

WOMEN FOR VOTING THE STRAIGHT TICKET

New England Republican Conference Takes Action

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 17 (Special)—Resolutions in favor of straight ticket voting from Coolidge and Dawes "down to the most inconsequential office" were adopted last night unanimously at the New England Convention of Republican Women, which is in session here.

The convention will adjourn this afternoon at the close of a number of small conferences at which delegates from each state will receive instruction in the practical work of the campaign from the women members of the National Republican Committee.

At the banquet last night, 400 delegates and guests heard addresses by three members of the United States Senate, George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania, and George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire.

Mrs. John G. M. Gleason, national committee woman from New Hampshire, and most of the other speakers directed their entire arguments against the La Follette candidacy.

WOMEN'S CLUB HEADS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Following the precedent of last year, a special fall conference of presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs will be held for the western part of Massachusetts in Athol on Oct. 10. State chairmen will occupy the morning with accounts of the work for the coming year. In the afternoon Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, general federation director for Massachusetts, will speak.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, president of the Massachusetts Federation, and Miss Alice F. Titus, editor of the state bulletin, Federation Topics, are to address a conference of the department of press and publicity at 14 Beacon street on Oct. 16, the chairman, Miss Gwendoline Albee, presiding.

MILK REGULATIONS ARE AGREED UPON

Agreement on regulations governing the production and sale of milk within the Commonwealth was reached yesterday at a hearing in the State House held by the Department of Public Health and attended by a number of milk dealers. The regulations, which pertain especially to "Grade A" milk, were evolved by Hermann G. Lythgoe, director of the Division of Food, and representatives of the larger milk companies, ordered by the last Legislature, and adopted by the department this morning. The most important clause in the regulations is that "Grade A" milk shall be pasteurized within 48 hours of milking time and at a plant in the Commonwealth.

Oxford Explorers to Evacuate Base

Worst Weather Conditions in 15 Years May Induce a Move Southward

By GEORGE BINNEY
Earlier articles describing the experiences of the Oxford University Arctic Expedition appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 26 and 29, Sept. 5, 8, and 11.

From Polar Bjorn

This is the worst season known in these regions for 15 years. During the last 10 days conditions have been so very severe that we have made preparations to evacuate our base at Liefde Bay at any moment. If present northern gales continue, the bay will shortly be iced in, and we shall be obliged to move southward.

Despite weather conditions, we have explored the country about Whalenberg's Bay. We have discovered a large fertile valley previously unknown.

In recent operations our motor boat, with a survey party, was lost in a blizzard, and was cut off from the ship by ice. Happily the party were able to make their way back and arrived safely at the ship, many hours overdue.

The continuous northern gales are bringing down the main ice pack close to Hinlopen Strait. We have, however, finished our survey in that region, and escaped just in time. Our advanced seaplane base at Treurenberg Bay is already iced in.

In attempting to reach Victoria Island, west of Franz Josef Land, our second ship, the Olland, was driven back by pack ice to the east of Northeast Land.

Our seaplane has been repaired after its recent crash, but it is covered in snow. The past fortnight has not given us a single hour of flying weather. Seaplane risks are very heavy so late in the season.

We have heard quite distinctly every evening the wireless concert broadcast by Station 5XX.

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MAINE GETS \$719,082 TAX ON SMITH ESTATE

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 16—Maine received its largest inheritance tax yesterday when the State Treasurer was paid \$719,082 from the estate of Francis and George Warren Smith. The inventory of the estate, showing a valuation of more than \$17,000,000, was filed in the Knox County Probate Court in July, 1923. The settlement of the inheritance tax was reached after a careful investigation by the Attorney-General's office, and is said to be fair to both the State of Maine and the estate involved.

OCEAN TRAWLING CO. GETS TWO VESSELS

Two steam beam trawlers, which were sold at public auction at East Boston Sept. 6, by United States Marshal, to satisfy a libel, have again

been sold, records of the latest transfer being recorded at the Custom House today. The Alden A. Mills and the Louis M. Winslow, built at E. Boothbay, Me., in 1919, were sold to Theodore Hoague, an attorney, for \$10,000 and \$16,950, respectively. The resale recorded today, shows that the vessels were transferred by Mr. Hoague to the Ocean Trawling Company, thus insuring their continuance in the fishing business.

Owners of the vessels, as given in the latest issue of Fishermen of the Atlantic, register of fishing vessels, were the Minot Trawler Company of Boston. The vessels are sister ships, having the same dimensions, although the net tonnage of the Mills is 175 net tons and that of the Winslow 166.

M. A. C. SHORT COURSE DIRECTOR IS NAMED

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special)—Roland H. Verbeck, for five years director of the School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N. Y., will take charge of the increased enrollment of short courses this week, the president's office of the Massachusetts Agricultural College announced this morning. He succeeds Prof. John Phelan who resigned last summer to go to the Michigan Agricultural College. Freshman enrollment in the two-year course is 83, the largest in six years.

Mr. Verbeck graduated from M. A. C. in 1908, became principal of the Peterborough, Mass., and the Parsonsfield, Me. high schools, started graduate work in education at Harvard, then joined the air forces and went to France. On his return he joined the St. Lawrence faculty. It is expected he will continue the policies of short course instruction which Prof. Phelan so successfully developed, retaining as part of the two-year training a six months period on farms approved by the college.

WINIFREDIAN ARRIVES

Bringing 160 cabin passengers from Liverpool, the Leyland steamship Winifredian, reached Boston yesterday. Among the passengers were W. W. Flint, professor at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. G. L. Parker, Mrs. H. Parker, and C. Parker of Newton, all of whom have been touring Europe.

JUDGING BEGINS AT SPRINGFIELD

Exposition Awards Being Made Among the Dairy Cattle Classes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Dairy cattle are being featured as top-liners at the Eastern States Exposition today, and judges are busy awarding honors among the exhibits of the Ayrshire, Guernsey and Devon breeds. Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords were judged yesterday. Twin Oaks Farm of Morristown, N. J., won seven first prizes in the Jersey class, and Elm Hill Farm of Brookfield, Mass., took two firsts.

The Donald Woodward herd of Leroy, N. Y., took the senior and grand championship milking Shorthorns, and Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass., the reserve grand championship in the same class. In the Hereford class Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., captured the senior and grand championships, while Samuel Russell, Jr. of Middletown, Conn., bore away the reserve grand championship.

At the auction of baby heaves the grand champion, Hillsdale Lady, exhibited by May Buckler of Blythe-wood Farm, Pittsfield, brought \$2 cents a pound, which set a record for the baby beef class.

Prizes in the first annual poultry show were all distributed throughout New England. Payne Bros., of Portland, Conn., exhibiting a pen of Rhode Island Reds, won the grand champion sweepstakes. Yesterday, State Day, a good deal of attention centered on the state exhibits. The Connecticut exhibit in

the industrial arts building was universally admired. It occupied a space 72 feet long, with a replica of the State Capitol in Hartford as the centerpiece. The gilded dome, surrounded with 70 varieties of farm products, brilliant with natural colors, caught the eyes of the crowd in all parts of the great hall. New Hampshire showed a model lumber camp, an exhibit of state highway building, and an extensive fish and game exhibit.

Other exhibits are distinctive of the leading interests of the states. Massachusetts' dairy exposition, set up in its own state building, received particular notice and was of especial educational value.

The home department, with its model kitchen and cooking demonstrations, and its lectures on clothing making and budget keeping, is a popular place, and today is especially a center of interest, because the editors of many of the leading women's and home publications are here as guests of the department.

Camp Vail, with its 220 boys and girls, is one of the busiest spots, with its assemblies and demonstrations in many lines. Juvenile products play a surprisingly large part in the exposition exhibits, and the work of the girls' canning clubs of the Hampden County League is particularly notable. Many cash prizes have been awarded to juvenile growers of vegetables in the league exhibits.

NEW YORK WET LEGISLATORS RETIRED BY DRY SENTIMENT

Anti-Saloon League Official Declares Organization Has Achieved Several "Moral Victories"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A series of moral victories against some of the legislators who voted wet in the New York State Legislature and in Congress is asserted for the dry sentiment in the State mobilized by the Anti-Saloon League, by Orville S. Poland, head of the legal department of the league here, in an article in the forthcoming number of the American Issue.

The league, he says, despite the assertions of its adversaries that its power was visibly waning at the time the Mullan-Gage Law repealing the state prohibition enforcement act was passed, has kept resolutely at work and "this summer there have been marked up the greatest political victories recorded for the cause of prohibition in this State for years."

He cites as the two most notable achievements the retirement of one of two wet Republican members

of Congress, Charles B. Ward of the twenty-seventh district, and Homer P. Snyder of the thirty-third district. Allen Stone was induced to succeed Mr. Ward by the leader of the district, while Frederick M. Davenport has been moved to succeed Mr. Snyder. "Mr. Davenport," says Mr. Poland, "long has been acknowledged one of the ablest men in the state Senate and is absolutely right on the prohibition question."

Among the nominations for the state Legislature, Mr. Poland points out, Russell Griffith, who voted wet despite the dry sentiment in his constituency, Monroe County, has been dropped from the ticket, and Simon B. Van Wagenen of Ulster County, who cast the deciding vote for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, has announced his intention to retire. The drys, according to Mr. Poland, also see the possibility of another moral victory in the likelihood of one of the Republican state senators who voted wet, T. Douglas Robinson, being retired next year.

MAINE IS VISITED BY A SNOWY HERON

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Sept. 17 (Special)—The snowy heron is an exceedingly rare visitor to Maine, but one of these birds recently visited Christmas Cove and two or three guests were able to snap a picture. It required great patience and much caution to get near enough to obtain a photograph. The snowy heron has habits very much like the rest of the family and feeds on little crabs, minnows and the like left in hollows by the receding tide. The bird is seldom found north of the Middle Atlantic States.

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their own plants, with New England machinery and New England employees. Even the asphalt which is used in such great quantities by these large Floor Covering and Roofing plants is refined right here in New England. When a thing is produced in New England which can be used in the process of manufacture, it is used by BIRD & SON. It has long been a BIRD principle that everything possible shall be bought at home.

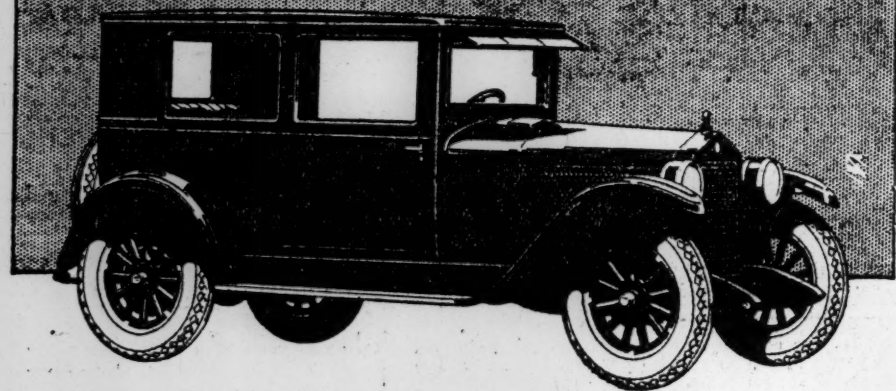
In the 129 years of its history, this concern has been directed by three generations of the same New England family. The many products manufactured by BIRD & SON have been continually improved until the familiar Neponset trade-mark is accepted everywhere as the sign of excellence of basic materials, scrupulous attention to manufacturing processes, and a tempering of all business relations with good will and old-fashioned New England honesty. Now, as in 1795, BIRD & SON are pledged to the high standards which have made possible past growth and which are an assurance of even greater development in the future—a development which is dedicated to the service of New England.

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BETTER BOOKS PLEA IS HEARD

New England Women Clubs
Told of Need to Cultivate
Serious Thought

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16 (Special)—"The most pressing need of our country and of our education is the cultivation of the power of serious thought," said Mrs. Harry H. Burnham, of Biddeford, Me., at a round table discussion on literature at the New England conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs today. She continued:

Unless this power be cultivated in the rising generation American civilization will fall into the pitfalls which lie in wait for popular government. The insistent demand of democracy is for a thinking leadership and an educated citizenry. This power of serious thought cannot be bought nor acquired by instinct. It can come only as the result of the habit of studying some subject seriously, of acquiring data and standards, of forming independent judgments and of formulating logical conclusions. Let this then be our first contribution to the problem, self-discipline in our own thought, clear understanding of our own ideas and ideals.

The aim of the literature department is to encourage the production of a greater American literature by reading and buying the best books, to further appreciation of the during qualities of literature, to discriminate between a clever bit of realism and a great book which gives an honest interpretation and not a decadent criticism of life. We ought to demand of books that they recognize immutable moral laws, that they answer the problems presented, that they sustain our ideals of our country and strengthen our faith in God and our hope for man. As club women, almost 3,000,000 strong, we can revolutionize the publishing business if we refuse to buy, borrow, read or review any unworthy book; if we cultivate discrimination and form independent opinions about books we read, unguided by popular comment or lists of best sellers.

America has developed a great structural organism, but there is grave danger that the country is not creating a government that will endure when there are evidences that a like spiritual growth is lacking, said Mrs. H. C. Winter of Minneapolis, general federation chairman of international relations, in addressing the delegates at the banquet last evening.

"The great citizenship of America," she said, "must be inspired to see the workings of the spiritual and the beautiful in the actual life lived from day to day, and there are hopeful signs that the instilling of this overwhelming desire for the expression of their aesthetic natures is slowly being brought about by the real leaders in art, industry, and economics."

At the afternoon session yesterday, in the absence of Mrs. May Bliss Dickinson of Boston, Mrs. A. A. Packard, fourth vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, read the report on mothercraft. The delegates were told of a collection of books by Connecticut authors and music by Connecticut composers, which is being exhibited at the State Armory in Hartford. The collection exhibit is under the auspices of the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs and in charge of Mrs. H. C. Winter of Waterbury, Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne of Hartford and Mrs. T. F. Cogswell of New Britain.

After adjournment of the afternoon session informal conferences were held by the departments of home economics, public welfare and legislation, where subjects were chosen for this morning's session.

DR. GORDON ENTERS DRY CODE CAMPAIGN

Seven weeks supplementary campaigning in behalf of the amended state prohibition enforcement measure by Dr. Gifford Gordon of Australia has been arranged for by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. Dr. Gordon, a prominent prohibitionist in his own country, will speak almost every day up until the election on Nov. 4, when the referendum on the bill comes up for popular ratification. He will speak before meetings of various clubs such as the Rotary and Lions in small cities near Boston, during each week, and will address large mass meetings in the churches every Sunday. He was heard by large crowds in Lynn and Rockport last Sunday and addressed the Lions Club in Lowell yesterday.

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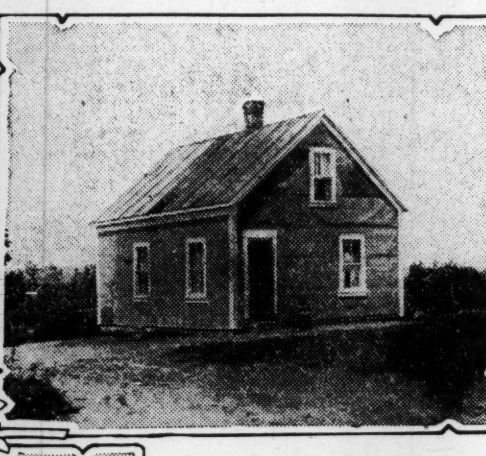
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Finns of New England Show Loyalty Needed in Co-operation



THE Finns of New England have neither asked the United States Government nor the state governments to pass special legislation favorable to the co-operative system, nor have they been waiting for the arrival of such laws as might favor their co-operative ideas. They have shown that co-operative marketing for the benefit of both producer and consumer may be highly successful if the participants are drawn from both groups and if they are loyal to the organization.

In New England many Yankee farmers have abandoned land which they could no longer operate with profit to themselves. Much of this farm land is very similar in character to that in Finland. Consequently, it is familiar to the Finns. They know how to handle it. In fact, they have settled in Massachusetts, Maine and other states of New England because of the similarity in the soil, climate, natural vegetation and topography, to that of their home land. In Massachusetts alone, the Finns constitute about 1.5 per cent of the foreign-born population. They have been quick to see the possibilities in the deserted farms and at first opportunity have purchased them. The land is in most instances best adapted for pasturage, truck garden products and small fruits, particularly berries.

Marketing Fitchburg Strawberries In the vicinity of Fitchburg many Finns have produced strawberries for the local market since about 1917. At first they were not getting as much for their product as they should have, because of their inability to handle the English language with ease and the consequent advantage which local merchants obtained. These merchants set the price and the individual Finns were helpless. The situation grew from bad to worse, but the Finn was not to be discouraged. His training and experience at home now stood him in good stead.

Co-operation is almost a household word in Finland. In 1921 there were 3500 societies of various sorts, with a membership close to 500,000. In a country with only 3,500,000 of people, this showing is nothing short of remarkable. The variety of co-operative societies is large, including consumers' organizations, dairies, meat societies, telephone companies, credit banks, purchasing societies and others. With a background of this sort, the Finns in the vicinity of Fitchburg were ready to pool their interests. A few years ago they selected a local English strawberry grower as their representative and proceeded to protect themselves. As the spring of a recent year they assured of a dependable supply of fruit, the Englishman bought an automobile truck to increase the radius of the market. Now, when local merchants offered unreasonable low bids for strawberries, they received a shock. Boston, Worcester and other markets had been brought within easy reach, and Fitchburg dealers had to recognize the new situation.

This co-operative movement not only relieved the Finns from the tyranny of the local market, but also enlarged their outlet for berries. In the spring of a recent year they sold nearly 100,000 quarts of strawberries. A satisfactory profit was earned, and yet the consumer paid no more than formerly. When the dealers had been paying low prices for the fruit the reduction was not passed on to the consumer. Co-

operation had come to the rescue of the Finns, gave consumers within a distance of 50 miles from Fitchburg a supply of splendid strawberries, and no congressional or local legislation was necessary to bring about these adjustments.

Maynard the Center Maynard, Mass., is the co-operative center of America. The town has only 7000 inhabitants, yet it boasts five large co-operative societies, three of them Finnish, one Polish and, strangely so—one American. This "American" organization is really of English and Irish origin, the founders having been citizens of those countries, where they learned about co-operation.

The United Co-operative Society, one of the Finnish organizations, sells, among other commodities, about 1000 quarts of milk a day. It operates the milk division independently of its grocery, furniture, restaurant and other interests. The following story of the "milk-war" illustrates beautifully the advantage of true co-operation to both producer and consumer.

A few years ago, the retail price of milk in many parts of Massachusetts reached 16 cents a quart. In Maynard, the United Co-operative Society was charging 10 cents a quart, delivered. The milk "barons" did not appreciate this. A price-cutting war was threatened by the "big fellows," but the Finns were not to be routed out and invited the belligerents to come in and try their hands. The Finnish idea of co-operation involves the consumer as well as the producer. Consumers hold shares and because they have a vital interest in the perpetuation of the company. Furthermore, they appreciate the fact that the company cannot succeed without their loyal support, that they themselves cannot profit unless they patronize the producer. On the other hand, the producer realizes that if the consumer has an earning share, his market is assured and he can develop his business with a minimum of risk. The milk "barons" invaded Maynard, and within six weeks retreated with a loss of \$4000, while the United Co-operative Society went on doing business "as usual," selling milk occasionally as low as 9 cents a quart.

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Upper Left: Finn Band Maintained on Co-operative Plan. Age is No Deterrent to Membership. Instruments Are Supplied to Those Who Have None. Upper Right: When the Finn Takes New Land His House is of the Tar-Paper Variety. They Come Without Wealth, But With Courage. Lower: Finnish Occupants of an "Abandoned" Farm. In a Few Years a Re-generation of the Farm Has Come to Pass.

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300,000 ENROLLED IN "NEW" CAMPAIGN

Evening Programs Arranged
at Mechanics Building

The success of New England Week is viewed as a certainty; to continue the interest which has been aroused in patronizing New England products, and in establishing local markets, throughout the year now is the problem which faces the committee. The efforts of the campaign will be directed specifically along this line for the ensuing three days.

Reports from all centers indicate that at no time in the commercial history of New England has the interest in home trade reached the height manifest during the last few days. Whether the advantages thus gained will be capitalized in actual results in the months to come is providing the sponsors of the movement with their most significant task.

An indication of the widespread enthusiasm aroused is the announcement today that the enrollment in the order of "NEW," the New England Workers who are expected to furnish the dependable organization to further the boom for New England industry, has already passed the 300,000 mark. The drive for new members will continue in the effort to bring the total to 1,000,000.

Tonight another meeting and entertainment is scheduled at the auditorium of Mechanics Building. The program was arranged by Robert H. Newcomb of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Another program will be given Thursday night by the Rotary Clubs.

WORCESTER COUNTY BUS SERVICE GROWS

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—Anticipating increased patronage in many of the towns east of Worcester, due to the taking off the trolley cars by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company on the Spencer, Leicester & Worcester line, Thomas F. Conlin, owner of a fleet of motor buses, has arranged to add 10 new buses to his present motor service in and out of Worcester.

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GOVERNOR BAXTER EXPLAINS ABSENCE FROM EXPOSITION

Executive Says He Did Not Favor the Appropriation for Maine Building

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17 (Special)—Gov. Percival P. Baxter in a statement issued today, says he appreciated the courtesy of the management of the Eastern States Exposition in inviting him to be their guest, but he felt that it would not be proper for him to accept. He said:

Twice I have vetoed the appropriation for the Maine building at the Springfield, Mass., for I did not believe the State should spend its money to build up a great fair in Massachusetts. No man can be Governor for four years without knowing the needs of our State. Our institutions and departments sorely need in need of new buildings and new equipment and these should be taken care of first. There is not money enough to go around at home, without going into the luxury of building up a great establishment in Massachusetts.

If I had attended the Springfield fair I would have been placed in an embarrassing position. I will not accept the hospitality of those whose plans I consistently oppose. For two legislative sessions the Eastern States management has carried on an active campaign against me and I have not been in sympathy with such methods. As I did not accept the hospitality of those whose plans I consistently oppose, I declined to appoint any representative to represent me or the State. My absence is a protest in behalf of Maine taxpayers against a great extravagance.

This is no time for Maine to expand its activities. A Maine building at Springfield would not only cost a large sum of money, but would be a constant drain upon our resources.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Actor from Necessity

The truth at last, from Charles Hawtrey, Editor of the *London Times*, Thornton Butterworth, Boston, Little, Brown & Co.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM, in his admirable introduction to this book, tells us that his work of editing was reduced to a minimum, for Charles Hawtrey had practically completed the book before he passed away, exactly a year ago; moreover it was so well done that there was very little need for editing of any sort. The book is called "The Truth at Last" because on the stage Charles Hawtrey had the reputation of being the best player of the part of the "plausible liar" that the English stage has known.

Hawtrey was born at Eton, where his father was a house master, and his cousin, Dr. Hawtrey, once one of the most famous Eton headmasters, was then provost. So Charles, of course, in due season went to Eton himself. Later, when his father left Eton and started a private school on his own account, Charles went to Rugby, and so the future comedian received his education at two of the most famous public schools in England, and it is not surprising that he became a most accomplished and polished man of the world.

He became an actor more perhaps from necessity than from choice, for, accomplished and active though he was, he had neither the desire for the drudgery which secures admission to any of the great established professions.

After playing at it for a little while with both amateurs and professionals, Hawtrey made his first definite appearance as a professional actor in Burnand's enormously popular farce of "The Colonel." For two years he remained an actor of subordinate parts, but in 1883 he blossomed out into actor-manager and author at one and the same time with his adaptation of "Der Bibbiker" by the German Von Moser; an adaptation now known all over the world as "The Private Secretary." Though not altogether successful at the start it soon became an enormous success, especially when the part of the "hero," the Rev. Robert Spalding, had been entrusted to the late Sir Henry Irving, the earlier production of the part had been played, and capably played, by Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

Out of "The Private Secretary" Hawtrey made what was to him a small fortune. To anyone else it would have been a large one and lasted for life, but it lasted Hawtrey only a few months, and so he had to search for more successes, and found them with two more adaptations of subordinate parts, but in 1888 he blossomed out into actor-manager and author at one and the same time with his adaptation of "Der Bibbiker" by the German Von Moser; an adaptation now known all over the world as "The Private Secretary." Though not altogether successful at the start it soon became an enormous success, especially when the part of the "hero," the Rev. Robert Spalding, had been entrusted to the late Sir Henry Irving, the earlier production of the part had been played, and capably played, by Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

From now onward Hawtrey remained upon the stormy seas of

actor-management, but, compared with many, he had a fairly smooth passage. His plays were not always successful, but, speaking generally, they were, while his own portrayals never fell below a high level of polished light comedy.

Amongst his greatest triumphs were "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," "One Summer's Day," "A Message From Mars," "The Man From Blankley's," "Jack Straw," and last, but by no means least, "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." Financially, one of his least successful ventures was "What the Public Wants," by Arnold Bennett.

During the last years of his life Hawtrey as an artist came out in another direction. He became very much in demand as a "producer" of plays for other people, and in that capacity he was first rate. What

Through Day-Dreams

The Dark Cloud, by Thomas Boyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

ONE of the qualities that made Thomas Boyd's first book, "Through the Wheat," one of the big successes of last year, and gave it high standing among books that dealt with the war, was the vigor with which it was written. One knew that what the author wrote, he felt with all his might. His ardor was not the mere ardor of youth and the enthusiasm of a new worker; it was well directed and coolly directed in spite of the intensity of feeling. We expected greater, or perhaps that it was too strong a word—but unusually good future work from him.

We still expect it. "The Dark Cloud" is not an advance over his earlier work. It was bound not to be, for the reason that there could not be the heated material that was struggling for expression. He had fought in the war. He had not sailed up and down the Mississippi helping Negro slaves through the famous "underground railway," in pre-Civil War times.

The hero is 17 and the story is concerned solely with him and the dark cloud of self-pity and self-contempt that hung over him. He had run away from stern grandparents in England, had shipped on a tramp steamer under a "sea-wolf" skipper, deserted at Quebec, and joined a slave-runner who took him down the Great Lakes and along the Mississippi to Cincinnati. The slave-run-

A Book to Buy This Week

Refreshing: Essays and Adventures of a Laborer, by Joseph Wood, (George Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d.; Huebner, \$2).

Compelling: Encounters, by Elizabeth Bowen (Scribner & Jackson; Boni & Liveright, \$2).

Amazing: Fiction as She Is Written, by E. V. Knox (Dial Press, \$1.75).

A Nomad by Nature

Gypsy Fires in America, by Irving Brown. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2.

ADMITTING that he makes but a rough guess, Mr. Brown thinks there are about 50,000 nomads in the United States and Canada, and about 50,000 of all other varieties of gypsies. "In America," he says, "there are gypsies from every portion of Europe, and a few from Asia. I have spoken with Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian, German, English, and Scotch Romanyes. The majority of gypsies in the United States, however, escape any such strict classification. One can only call them nomads, or simply gypsies. Many of them came to this country from Serbia in the nineties, when stringing awlows were passed against wandering in that country; but they can scarcely be called Serbian, since their immediate ancestors traveled from Bosnia to Russia by way of Transylvania, Galicia and Poland, and more remote forbears had roamed for generations in Rumania. . . . They live almost exclusively by the fortune-telling of the women. The men travel horses to some extent until a few years ago, but dealing in horses was not a regular profession among them as among the English gypsies in this country. . . . The automobile has not succeeded in robbing them of their picturesque life. They still remain the shyest, most nomadic and most colorful of any body of gypsies in the entire world. Less has been written about them than about the others, because in their constant wanderings they have remained aloof and elusive."

The above excerpts suggest, briefly and imperfectly, a small fraction of the American population which Mr. Brown well knows, has observed with, and here sympathetically and interestingly describes. The reader will very likely be somewhat curious about Mr. Brown himself—where he

lives, and what he does when he is not a gypsying. Readers of his earlier book, "Nights and Days on the Gypsy Trail," which deals with Spanish gypsies, are perhaps better informed, and know how it happens that he is accepted as part gypsy himself by these racially exclusive people. It is an acceptance without which his book could not have been written, and by virtue of which it presents an interesting inside view of gypsy life, manners and ethics. Periods of "wanderlust" qualify our author for these adventures; a passing freight train is then an invitation to travel without the convention of a ticket, and the company of tramps as fellow-travelers a normal incident of a chance itinerary.

Mr. Brown, you see, is not a "Gajo," as the Romanies call the Gentiles, who specializes in gypsies for the sake of picturesque copy. His study of gypsy life, sympathetic, understanding, and yet, as it seems in the reading, a fair and unbiased rendering of personal experience, is an effect rather than a cause of his interest in the subject.

Gypsies, one might say, are born, not made; and Mr. Brown's book will hardly inspire the average reader to leave home and turn gypsy. (Even if he feels the temptation, he will learn that real gypsies will not come him.) But it will enable him to turn gypsy vicariously, and will tell him many interesting things about an odd and picturesque race that once in a while he glimpses in his own everyday life.

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some had suspected all along because a revealed fact, namely that Hawtrey was a consummate artist, that his apparently superficial gifts of an easy naturalness and polish—gifts that had always been attributed to an attractive personality—were the result of careful study.

As a producer, Charles Hawtrey showed that if he generally played one particular line of parts himself, it was not because he could play no other, but because the public did not want him to. But he could teach any actor to play anything, both by precept and example. No one ever heard Hawtrey speak blank verse, but that he knew how to, is evident from the following remarks made by him on the subject to a critic, who should speak blank verse exactly as I should speak any other poetry. I should give each clause its proper value just as if I were speaking prose, taking care never to emphasize the meter, but allowing the rhythm quietly to make itself felt. C. F. A.

Humanity Invincible

The Spanish Farm, by R. H. Mottram. New York: Lincoln MacVean, the Dial Press, \$2.50.

A BOOK that is remarkably different for its treatment of the World War, not so unusual in its handling of peasants and the soil. There is no plot to speak of. The characters, with the exception of



Decorative From Jacket of "The Spanish Farm."

Madeleine Vanderlynden, are of secondary importance. The place (the Spanish Farm) might be any of the French farms too near the trenches, where the effect of the aftermath of war was immeasurably stronger than war's actuality. The action is episodic.

Nothing tangible, you will say, yet with all the lack of concreteness, the absence of something to put the finger on and say, "It is good because of this and so." There is about the book a feeling of the irresistible urge of a forgiving nature which is forever building up what ignorant, militant man chooses to destroy.

This force is typified in Madeleine, woman of the north of France, mistress of modern education and age-old conservatism. Tenacious, unquenchable, practical, generous when she gives, shrewd at driving bargains, she is a characterization of the peasant who remains unconquered by the soil she loves because she refuses to be bowed down, who is not vanquished by war because she makes it serve her ends. With families, lovers, friends, the English, forsaking or forsaken, she still has the Spanish Farm. Of necessity, she shall be cherished alone where before others benefited through her warm affection and her zeal for labor: that shall be served alone where, before, others were sacrificed for. For her, when all else has failed, the land still lives, to be guarded and cared for.

Mr. Mottram speaks of her as the Spanish Farm itself, "implacable spirit of that borderland so often

fought over, never really conquered. She was that spirit that forgets nothing and forgives nothing, but maintains itself, amid all disasters, and necessarily. For she was perhaps the most concrete expression of humanity's instinctive survival, in spite of its own perversity and ignorance." C. B.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Cal Coolidge, President, by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer. Boston: The Four Seas Company, \$1.50.

Anthony Dore's Progress, by Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. \$2.

The Marquis of Jacques Tournay, by Anatole France, translated by Alfred Allington. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$2.50.

Anatole France: The Man and His Work, by James Lewis May. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$3.

Gold On Fourteen, by Evelyn S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

A Handmaid of the Lord, by Mar-

Bibles

Mass. Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

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Books and Their Makers

BLASCO IBANEZ' novel, "The Cabin," the first of the series of translations from modern Spanish novels, began in 1917. Alfred A. Knopf, is the latest addition to the Borzoi Pocket Books. "The Cabin" is considered by many critics Blasco Ibanez' finest work.

E. E. Fournier d'Albe's book, "The Moon Element: an Introduction to the Wonders of Selenium," is being published in the United States by Appleton. The English edition (Fisher, Unwin) was reviewed in the Aug. 13 issue of the Monitor.

Lippincott is the American publisher of Lady Hosiery's "Two Gentlemen of China," which the Monitor reviewed on Sept. 3 in the English edition (Seeley, Service).

The current bulletin of Western Reserve University is entitled "Two Early Lives of John Milton." They are by John Toland, in 1698, and Elijah Fenton, in 1725, and are edited by William H. Hulme, professor of English in the College for Women. The lives are written in quaint, readable style. Both make early mention of the studious habits of Milton. Copies may be had for the asking from Western Reserve University.

James Lewis May's critical biography, "Anatole France: The Man and His Work," the English edition of which (John Lane, 18s.) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 8 last, is being published today in the United States by Dodd, Mead & Co. (\$3).

The new volume of short stories by Katherine Mansfield entitled "Something Childish," the English edition

of which (Constable) was reviewed on this page last Saturday, will be published in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf on Oct. 3, under the title, "The Little Girl and Other Stories."

For the Bedside

Wisp of Wildfire, by F. W. Boreham. New York and Cincinnati: The Abington Press, \$1.75.

MR. BOREHAM belongs to that group of Australians who have made for themselves an established place among English writers. In "Wisp of Wildfire" there springs from his pen may a flash to kindle serious thought. Humans, through years of devoted ministry, he knows well, not merely from a pulpit outlook or through formal parish visiting, but from close, sympathetic contact with the people.

Many volumes of his essays have preceded this one: "A Casket of Cameos," "The Golden Milestone," "A Handful of Stars," "A Reel of Rainbows." He is apt in finding attractive titles. In their final essence, Mr. Boreham's essays are deeply religious, and there is a whimsical splendor that whets the appetite for another essay and yet another, until the book is put down only under compulsion, or when the last leaf is turned.

When another magazine asks for lists of books for the bedside table or the guest room, "Wisp of Wildfire" shall go on this reviewer's.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Influence of Songs of Labor

THE old, over-quoted saying of Fletcher of Saltoun—"Let me make the songs of a nation, and he who will make its laws"—has often, I think, been misinterpreted. Of course, we cannot be certain exactly what Fletcher meant by it, and yet it does not seem probable that by "songs" he meant patriotic songs, war songs, or even songs of labor. What he did mean seems to have been this: that the songs sung by the masses of the people of any nation are an indication of the daily thoughts and feelings of the people and work profoundly to affect the national spirit. Laws act from without, song from within; laws are obeyed because of duty; songs are sung because of instinctive desire to express feeling. What a man does or does not do according to law may have only a slight relation to what he wishes to do or not do; but what a man sings about or does not sing about is always a fairly complete revelation of his thoughts, desires, hopes, ambitions, sorrows, and joys.

Fletcher was a Scotsman. That is to say, he belonged to a nation which has been a singing nation beyond most. All about him he saw humble men, not only singing beautiful songs, but writing them, and, most fortunately, able to set them to the finest folk airs in the world. It is no wonder, then, that he should feel the importance of lyric poetry and music as a means of shaping a national or racial consciousness. Indeed, it is impossible to tell how far the Scottish spirit is the origin, and how far the fruit, of the songs that Scots have sung through the centuries. No doubt, it "grows by what it feeds on," and the effect of good song is cumulative. Hence it is that a fine body of national song becomes quite literally one of the most effective means of general education. If it is happy, courageous, free, humorous and filled with an intense love of nature, as Scottish song is, these traits are certain to be more and more reflected in the racial consciousness. It would be interesting to contrast the songs of Scotland with those of Russia. They are perhaps equally admirable as poetry and music; but Russian songs and musical airs are almost intolerably sad and must certainly have served to increase rather than diminish the weaknesses of the race singing them.

The mistake that many poets have made has been to try consciously to teach the people lessons of politics, patriotism or economics by means of songs expressly written for some such didactic purpose. It is curious how very seldom such efforts are successful. Now and then, as in Burns' "For a' that," we find a bit of rhymed common sense hits the popular liking, or a war song, like the "Marseillaise," is caught up and becomes national; and yet it is a com-

monplace of criticism that didactic poetry is almost always poor poetry and that patriotic lyrics are, in the vast majority of cases, hardly even poems except to set the pace songs of labor. It is difficult to remember one that appears in the anthologies of the best lyrics, unless we include the numberless songs of contentment in which English poetry has been singularly rich. Even the finest of these, however, such as Dekker's "Art thou poor, yet hast thou golden slumbers?" have never, so far as I know, been taken up by the poor and sung as "popular songs."

Genuine songs of labor—by which I mean those that are actually sung by laboring men in their hours of toil—are never didactic: songs of labor, written by professed poets for laboring men, almost always are. The former, usually hardly more than strongly rhythmic doggerel, last on and on for centuries; the latter, often written with great skill and at times really excellent as literature, are ignored by the men for whom they were intended. Of the former kind, the sailors' chanteys are representative of a type, very amusing, Mr. Masfield gives a selection of them in his anthology, "A Sailor's Garland," and any one who is curious may pick up collections of them on the waterfront of a coast town. They are usually nearly devoid of consecutive meaning, they have the strongly marked rhythms of nursery rhymes, and they have no purpose except to set the pace for some mechanical operation, such as furling a sail or rotating a capstan. On land, the nearest approach to the chanteys that we have, are the various folk songs of sowing, reaping, blessing the cornfields or the apple harvest, and so forth, of the peasants. Examples are given in such books as Brand's "Northern Antiquities." Their humdrum quality is exemplified in the Suffolk song of Harvest Home:

Here's health to the barley-mow!
Here's health to the man
Who very well can
Both harrow and plough, and sow!
And when it is well sown,
See it is well mown,
Both raked and graveled clean,
And a barn to lay it in.

Peasant poets, like Burns and John Clare, have hardly ever written in praise of their own work. Their subjects have been drawn rather from their general love of mankind or of nature. Nor have poets who belonged to the industrial class, like Robert Tannahill, William Thom, and Ebenezer Elliott, shown any greater inclination to write about their day's work. They have been like the Scotsmen, written lyrics of domestic sentiment or, like the Englishman, have attempted stirring songs of social ardor or revolt. Landor pays Ebenezer Elliott the compliment of calling him "The Cornlaw Rhyme," a fine tribute in one of his poems; but the modern reader will find that Elliott's poems are most readable when they have least to do with the writings that he so courageously advocated.

On the whole, it has been professed poets, who have been neither peasants nor industrialists, who have attempted most often the rather thankless task of writing songs for laboring men. William Morris and Whitman worked manfully and with some success, but the laboring men appear never to have adopted their songs as their own, as they have the songs of Burns. And yet the effort is praiseworthy and is not necessarily in vain. One may doubt the wisdom of some of the attempts and yet may agree that a body of noble songs, such as that of the masses of working men would be one of the greatest blessings that the poets could confer upon their nation.

Grapes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A week ago the clusters hung
Like smooth jade beads. The robins
clung
With their little air upon the vines,
Impatient for the early signs
Of juicy sweetness to appear.
Now, with the ripening of the year,
A richer color stains the side
Of each green ball, a redness dyed
With purple, and a bloom like mist
Has touched the spheres to amethyst.
A jeweled wall, the trellis runs
Across the garden, bright with suns
And dews and rains of summer time.
A prism now awaits to prime,
Its fruitage glows upon the sight.
A benison, a rare delight.
I look and reach, and pause, and
bless
The later season's loveliness.

Margaret Ashmun

Entrance Into "The Golden Treasury"

An editor—one, that is, of a race suspect to my species, for, as the herbivores fear the carnivores, so it is with the likes of me and of him—an editor, I say, has lately spread his nets before me, inviting me to "a symposium of well-known poets and critics." . . . The subject of our symposium, the staple of our feast, was to be "What poets since Wordsworth, especially what living poets, and which one or two of their poems should be given a place in the Golden Treasury of English poetry." Excellent, I faith! If you walk into my parlour, said the spider to the fly, I am by this time a fly getting on in years. I dine out as little as may be, and have developed something of an intuitive sense which tells me whether I am to dine or be dined upon. So I decline the invitation. . . . We do not know, indeed, though we sometimes think and always hope that we do, what makes for immortality. Shakespeare, you say? Who (except Shakespeare himself) thought Shakespeare immortal? . . . Who thought Johnson's Dictionary immortal? Gibbon's Decline and Fall? Yes, I fancy that any serious reader of that book, when it was published, knew in his

heart that it would live. But take smaller things. Why, out of all Landor's verse, was Rose Aylmer taken, and why were others left, many of them technically as perfect? You don't know. Nor do I. Well, then, which out of the beautiful numbers of A Shropshire Lad will live for six hundred years—as long as Chaucer? Which out of the quatrains of Fitzgerald's Omar? We may think that we know. But do we? Really, all that we do know is that among the copious poets (and Landor was very copious) some produced more perdurable lyrics than others. We know that Burns did, that Heine did, we don't know how or why. Universality we say goes to immortality. It certainly does: the thing must go home to everybody. So does heart, whatever that is; the lyric cry, the sense of tears. Look at Auld Robin Gray. . . . Look at The Wife of Usher's Well. Those things might last as long as Homer. . . . The exact proportion, the exquisite admixture of these qualities have been mentioned, with others—felicity, limpidity, grace, and so on—do make certain poems as immortal as you please; and the want of them cuts others out. That is all there is to say.

On the whole, it is a good thing that we don't know the recipe. . . . Suppose that immortality for a poem was a matter of formula. Take universality so much, of heart so much, of grace so much; add tears, so much, and simmer gently till done! . . . What would be the result? Everybody's poems would be immortal. The Golden Treasury would stretch from here to Easter. . . . Nobody would want to be in it. And the result of that would be that mortal poems would be the only immortal ones. To be too bad for the Golden Treasury would be a real title of honour. And somebody would compile a Platinum Treasury to put you in. —From "Last Essays of Maurice Hewitt."

The Wedgwoods, Master Potters

From earliest infancy, regardless of education and predilection, the sons of the family were taken into town to go over the works. We turned and threw and blunged and painted and "mussed ourselves up," coming home in clothes patched with white, and clutching in our hands the largest lumps of cold, moist clay. The old factory at Etruria was a rabbit warren, unaltered and un-reconstructed since the great Josiah laid it out in 1767, and bought that ancient beam-engine from Bolton and Watt of Soho. In each cubby-hole where they stuck on the Jasper figures or rubbed off the paper transfers, we were known by sight and name and lamentable repute.

To the workers of Etruria each successive generation of masters remained "Master Frank" or "Master Jos" for life, and the chief clerk was Tom or Isiah, as he had been to a previous generation when he came in as the junior office boy. . . . Jos always has always been known by the same bridge, from which the partners have always stammered the same speech of thanks to the workers for successive wedding presents. At the end of the bridge is the office door. "Please do not knock, but come in"—and inside, at each side of a table which did duty for the founder, sit the brother partners, like the Brothers Cheeryble. In the corner has always stood the showcase of old Wedgwood ware. Once some iconoclast unlocked it and discovered a bit of Wedgwood and Bentley that had looked down silently and undisturbed for one hundred and fifty years.

Under the mat you will find the key of the showroom, and in the showroom is Jane, who will show you that wonderful chef-d'œuvre which was exhibited in Paris in 1851—an eminent Victorian which consoles one for the passing of the nineteenth century. We suit all tastes in the showroom. You pass the sham classic Jasper, black and white, blue and white, green and white, pink and white. Of course, we favour light blue and white. It is Wedgwood blue, and we are Cambridge at the boat-race. . . . Next comes the Black Basalt. Flaxman and Hackwood moulds and models live with us yet.

The Old Wedgwood has gone on steadily reproducing the Jasper and Black Basalt of 1777. When they add a bust of Mr. Gladstone or a medalion of Henry George it is an event of revolutionary import. The odds are the same, the mixture unvaried, the tools and moulds and ovens are identical, and the men are the lineal descendants of those who stood at gaze while Bentley turned the wheel and Jos threw the first three black vases that opened Etruria on June 13, 1769.

Davenport of the Unicorn brand, Spode, Minton, Ridgway, Bournes—all these old pottery families were born and grew to prosperity, and passed on into the bankruptcy court or the squararchy. All rose and passed while Etruria looked down on them from the heights of immortal respectable antiquity. We have been master-potters for three hundred years. Wedgwoods, being Unitarians, could not cut loose from their caste and become squires. Daily for a hundred years the partners have driven seven miles into the works and back from Maer or Barlaston, so regularly that the cottagers set their clocks by the appearance of my grandfather down the lane. . . .

Outside business hours, like the merchants of the Middle Ages, they maintained the liberal traditions. Kossuth and Garibaldi were welcomed at Barlaston. At Maer were to be found Coleridge, Poole, Mackintosh, Sidney Smith, the Darwins. The first Josiah was the friend of Priestley and Franklin and Clarkson. My grandfather, in pre-reform days, bought land in many countries for the sole purpose of recording his votes many times against slavery. He even broke away from, and broke down, the age-long custom in the Potteries of "annual hiring," because in his opinion it smacked of slavery. —In "Essays and Adventures of a Labourer," M. P. By Colonel, the Rt. Hon. Josiah C. Wedgwood, D. S. O., M. P.



Street in Tunis. From a Glue-print by J. E. Thomas

„Vox populi vox Dei“

(Volksstimme—Gottes Stimme)

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Die Frage nach dem Ursprung der staatsbürgerlichen Gewalt, —dann, worauf die unumschränkte Macht gegründet ist,—hat die Menschheit seit langem verwirrt. Dass die Stimme des Volks die Stimme Gottes ist—das heisst, dass die allgemeine menschliche Meinung den Willen Gottes, die wahre Unumschränktheit, ausdrückt,—ist als Irrführung verworfen worden. Denn ist nicht fast unzählige Male bewiesen worden, dass der Beifall des Volks von Tag zu Tag, fast so schnell wie eine Wetterfahne, sich ändert? Sicherlich könnte Gottes Wille und Absicht gegenüber den Menschen an einer solch veränderlichen Eigenschaft keinen Teil haben.

Die Ansicht, dass Königen und Fürsten göttliche Machtbefugnis verliehen sei, ist ebenfalls ganz allgemein in schlechten Ruf geraten; denn die ungerechten Handlungen gewisser Herrscher der früheren Vergangenheit könnten kaum als der wahre Wunsch und Wille eines unparteiischen und gerechten Gottes angesehen werden. Ein grosser Schritt in der Richtung der Sicherung des Wahren der Gerechtigkeit in den menschlichen Angelegenheiten schien mit dem Kommen der Demokratie getan zu sein, in der die Regierung „des Volks durch das Volk und für das Volk“ errichtet wurde.

Und ohne allen Zweifel ist ein grosser Fortschritt in der Befreiung der Menschheit von der Fessel der Unterdrückung und der Knechtschaft mit der Anschauung gemacht worden, dass die Demokratie die gerechte Regierung ist und den göttlichen Willen ausdrückt. Die Schwäche dieses Systems tritt jedoch vielleicht jetzt in höherem Grade hervor als je zuvor; und die Notwendigkeit der Verbesserung macht sich geltend, damit die Stimme des Volks in Wahrheit mit dem Willen Gottes übereinstimme. Ausserdem erkennen die Menschen immer mehr, dass sie nur in dem Masse, wie ihre Ziele, Wünsche und Handlungen mit dem Willen Gottes übereinstimmen, erfolgreich sind, ja, in ihren öffentlichen oder privaten Angelegenheiten erfolgreich zu sein verdienen. Das grosse Bedürfnis ist also, dem Willen Gottes mit der Absicht, sein Reich auf Erden hier und jetzt aufzurichten, gerecht zu werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft mit ihrer klaren Erläuterung und praktischen Anwendung der Heiligen Schrift auf die menschlichen Fragen unterstützt die Forderung des Wahren der Gerechtigkeit in hohem Masse. Mrs. Eddy sagt auf Seite 226 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift: „wo sie über einschränkende Systeme und das Erlangen der Freiheit durch materielle Mittel spricht: „Gott hat ein höheres Programm für die Menschheit entworfen, und zwar hat Er es auf göttlicher Basis gegründet. Diese Ansprüche werden

„Vox Populi, Vox Dei“

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question of the source of civil authority—where is posited sovereign power—has long perplexed mankind. That the voice of the people is the voice of God—that is to say, that the consensus of human opinion expresses the will of God, true sovereignty—has been discarded as misleading. For has it not been proved almost times without number that the popular acclaim changes from day to day almost as readily as a weathervane? Surely God's will and purpose toward man could not partake of so temporal a quality.

The theory that divine authority is vested in kings and princes has likewise come very generally to be discredited, for the unseemly acts of certain rulers in the long past could scarcely be said truly to represent the will and desire of a just and righteous God. It seemed that a long step toward securing the reign of righteousness in the affairs of mankind was taken with the advent of democracy, wherein government was established "of the people, by the people, for the people." And beyond possibility of doubt, great progress in the emancipation of mankind from the bonds of oppression and slavery has been made under the theory that democracy is righteous government, expressive of divine will. Now, however, in greater degree perhaps than ever before, the weakness of this system is becoming apparent; and the necessity of reform arises, in order that the voice of the people shall truly conform to the will of God. Moreover, men are coming increasingly to know that only in proportion to their conformity in all their aims, desires and deeds to the will of God, will they be successful, or even deserve to succeed, in either public or private affairs. The great need, then, is to conform to God's will with the purpose of establishing His kingdom on earth, here and now.

Christian Science, with its clear elucidation and practical application of the Scriptures to human problems, is rendering great assistance in promoting the reign of righteousness. In discussing constricting systems and the gaining of freedom by material means, on page 226 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on diviner claims. These claims are not made through code or creed, but in demonstration of 'on earth peace, good-will toward

men.'" After naming the claims which seem to delay progress Spiritward, she concludes the paragraph with these words: "Divine Science reads asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

Here is a definite statement as to where true allegiance lies,—with God and not elsewhere! Man's sole allegiance is to God, the Infinite, ever-present One. In Him, "the Holy One of Israel," alone inheres all being, all power, all prestige. To make manifest His government is the solution of all human problems; for His government is all-wise and all-beneficent. Christ Jesus pointed the way in that most exemplary of all petitions, the Lord's Prayer. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," expresses the desire to establish here and now God's reign.

Granting that all this is true, how does this hasten the conformity of the voice of the people with the voice of God? In precisely this way: In the degree that man's true status as the child of God is revealed, and men desire and undertake to manifest divine qualities, in that degree is God's will expressed. Thereby is evidenced the fact of man's relationship with God. Mrs. Eddy has expressed this thought concisely and conclusively on page 202 of Science and Health. "The scientific unity which exists between God and man," she declares, "must be wrought out in life-practice, and God's will must be universally done."

What would happen in a country if all its citizens should give themselves up to the establishment of the reign of the divine will? Would not the malevolent claims—envy, greed, hate, lust for power, all the personal desires and animosities—be surrendered; and in their places would there not reign that peace "which passeth all understanding?"

Surely under such conditions the voice of God would become the voice of the people. Then would democracy exemplify the reign of righteousness, and every citizen become the agent of good, practicing and promoting the holy precept of Christ Jesus. "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." One can scarcely vision the possibilities of happiness and true prosperity to be gained thus; for everyone would indeed love his neighbor as himself, and the beauty of unselfishness would be manifest.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

New Hampshire September

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beyond the rolling fields
Lie the hills
In a blue haze,
Tender as a harebell.
Near-by the locusts sing,
Piercing the hot air
In the autumn noon.
Winds, asleep on the mountains
Stir, and with leisurely motion
Sway the tall pines
To break their midday dreams.

Tonight the hills will fade
And fold themselves
Into the dark.
And the field will lie
Quiet under the stars,
Waiting the hour
When the sky pale and withdraws
To leave the stars aglow
Like hanging lamps, until the dawn
Vails them in white.
And day comes singing!

Florence Irene Gubbins.

Yvorne's Flower Dame

She seems to fit into the mountains, a part of the colorful pattern of the little town whose streets are filled with the soft echoes of her tread. Spring is heralded by her and is borne laughing into the village each year in her huge basket which could almost carry her as well as the first lilies of the valley that she has gathered for the villagers.

Down dusty mountain paths with the light, unquicken pace of her fourscore years, she bears the newest, first adventuressome, peeping blossoms. Her wrinkled face is a contrast in appearance to the beautiful bells and she gathers with them, myriad colors, but she hums merrily along the road, one with the freshet and tide of spring.

Into the village she comes with her treasures and with all the perfumes of the great open spaces, of mountain breasts and crowns, of cool and tender valleys, and the gay, fleeting prismatic rays of the sun that have sunk deep into the petals, and soon the parlors of the little homes of Yvorne are smiling too. The flowers peep through the window panes, leaning from their ledges into the street.

All summer she has the choicest blooms of the near-by foothills of the Alps. From moist places, from shady dells, soft sunken earthy slopes near brooks, and equally from the bright sunny fields and meadows with their soft dry grass she gathers wild flowers of a hundred hues and fragrances from their habitats of shade and sunshine.

Off alone on the hillside, the little daisy, the blue forget-me-not, the bright spot, where encircling splashes of the landscape, and soon the most gorgeous red gentians and soft, alluring orchids are hers, as well as myriad perfumes to delight the most sensitive noses.

As the summer wanes, the season is eloquently expressed in the smaller and smaller eleganties with their more fragile petals and their wider centers. Even these soon yield to the chrysantheums with their thick, shaggy petals, which announce the close of summer, and boast silently of all the pomp of autumn with its flushed and mottled shades.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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INCOGNITO AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Merion Cricket Club by Margin of 10 Wickets at Haverford, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17 (Special).—The opening cricket match between the touring English Club of London, was a complete success for them yesterday when they easily defeated the Merion Cricket Club by a margin of 100 runs. The Englishmen Americans scored only 204 in their first attempt, their second was far worse as they put on 132, leaving their opponents in a commanding position. This the English did with their first pair intact.

On Monday, at the conclusion of the first day's play, Merion had scored 204 and the British 251 for six wickets. The overnight net outs, T. Arnott and J. T. Richardson, were 100 and 110, the latter 0, continued to bat yesterday morning, the bowling being in the hands of Mann and Clement. Arnott, however, was not out.

trundling and hit very hard. At 32, however, he was well caught by Thomas.

A. H. White, the fast Australian bowler, returned one to Mann before he had time to get on his feet.

B. Landale in, Pickson was clean bowled by Mann for 18. J. J. Thorley and Landale were bowled out, carried the score past the 300 mark.

Runs Declared at 300

With the 300 runs declared, Captain Lowry declared his team's innings, and the first over was bowled. They not out 4. This showed an advantage for the first innings of 165 runs. Clemens, who had been the best bowler for his side, his five wickets costing 50 runs. The batsmen were Clemens, who was bowled in the first over and he was taken off and replaced by Miffin. But runs came in and the first over was bowled. The total for both innings about 10 minutes after the start, thus giving the English 100 runs. The first over of the day was not out 15, and Thorley not out 13.

The summary:

INCOME TAX CRICKET CLUB
First Innings

G. B. Cuthbertson, St. Jacobs	5	Mann	2
C. L. Lowry, c. Freeman, b. Clement	105		
J. L. Brodbeck, b. Mann	10		
A. H. Gilligan, c. Morris, b. Mimlin	46		
C. L. Lowry, b. Mann	32		
T. Arnett, c. Thomas, b. Clement	32		
G. F. Hickson, b. Mann	30		
A. White, b. Mann	26		
B. Landale, not out	7		
J. Thorne, not out	7		
Extras	8		
Total (nine wickets)	300		
Innings declared closed			

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O	M	R.	W.
Mann	15	150	17	3
Castro	10	86	16	0
Thorne	24	3	15	0
A. White, b. Mann	14	46	8	1
Mimlin	4	2	50	2
Creosman	18	0	16	0
Morris	11	58	23	0

MERION CRICKET CLUB				
Second Innings				
J. M. Crampton, b. Hickson	1			
J. J. Evans, c. Brocklebank, b. White	0			
A. White, b. Mann	12			
C. Morris, c. Earle, b. White	52			
A. White, b. Mann	12			
R. P. Jacobs, b. Arnett	2			
B. L. Castle, b. Arnett	21			
L. V. H. Thomas, c. Brocklebank	4			
H. L. Thorne, not out	1			
C. Morris, b. Arnett	0			
Extras	4			
Total	100			

BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	11	17	2	2
Hickson	96	5	47	2
Phillips	96	5	39	2
Gilligan	18	1	27	1
Arnott	10	1	27	1
Lowry	6	0	1	0
INCOGNITO CRICKET CLUB				
P. Landale, not out				15
F. J. Wiley, not out				13
Extras				13
Total (no wickets)				33
F. H. Irwin, G. R. Cuthbertson, T. C. Lowry, J. A. L. Brockebank, A. A. Gilligan, J. E. Earle, A. Mott, G. F. Hickson, A. H. White, did not bat.				
BOWLING ANALYSIS				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thorpe	10	1	12	0
Clément	10	0	3	0
Thurfin	12	0	1	0
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Washington	83	29	.854	
New York	82	29	.846	
Detroit	79	65	.549	
Philadelphia	76	65	.537	
Cleveland	66	78	.458	
St. Louis	66	78	.458	
Boston	62	81	.434	
Chicago	62	80	.433	
WEDNESDAY				
Chicago 8, Boston 4.				
Washington 14, Philadelphia 14.				

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis (2 games).
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

SENATORS WIN OPENER
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 12 0
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 8
Batteries—Zachary and Ruel; Covel-
les, York and Ruel. Winning pitcher
—Covelles. Umpires—Evans, Rowland
and Connolly. Time—1 hr. 38m.

ATHLETIC LEAD TIGERS
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 12 0
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 7 3
Batteries—Rommel and Brugg; John-
son and Hollander. Umpires—Loring,
pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Hilde-
brand and Dinwiddie. Time—1 hr. 35m.

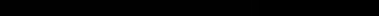
CHICAGO HEADS FOR LAST PLACE
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 4 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 x—3 12 1
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
Cleveland..... Blankenship and Crouse.
Umpires—Hildebrand, Ehmke, Murray, Ruffing, Woods and
Hefling. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Time—
1 hr. 33m. Umpires—Moriarty and Holmes.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Omaha..... 27 22 55.4
St. Paul..... 25 24 51.0
Chicago..... 24 25 48.8
Des Moines..... 23 26 46.9
Sioux Falls..... 22 27 44.4
Sioux City..... 21 28 42.9
Fargo..... 20 29 40.8
Bismarck..... 19 30 38.7
Duluth..... 18 31 36.6
Rapid City..... 17 32 34.5
Yankton..... 16 33 32.4
Aberdeen..... 15 34 30.3
Hot Springs..... 14 35 28.2
Cheyenne..... 13 36 26.1
Rockford..... 12 37 24.0
Burlington..... 11 38 21.9
Wichita..... 10 39 19.8
Lawrence..... 9 40 17.7
Topeka..... 8 41 15.6
Hutchinson..... 7 42 13.5
Empire..... 6 43 11.4
Guthrie..... 5 44 9.3
Hempden..... 4 45 7.2
Gardner..... 3 46 5.1
Hartford..... 2 47 3.0
Keosauqua..... 1 48 1.9
Waverly..... 0 49 0.0

Denver	86	59	617
Denver	85	65	567
St. Joseph	77	73	513
Oklahoma City	76	77	497
Wichita	65	86	420
Lincoln	55	92	374
Des Moines	57	85	375

RESULTS TUESDAY
Oklahoma City, 3; Tulsa 3.
Des Moines 3; Denver 2.

Sept. 30
Oct. 1·2·3·4
5 Days - 5 Nights



Radio Programs

For Wednesday, September 24

Military bands lend themselves to radio-casting because their volume comes through well for loud speakers, and there is hardly a day now but some station lists a band concert on its program. On this date PWX, in Havana, Cuba, offers an hour or more of entertainment by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army. Station WQAW will radio-cast selections by the Scribner Municipal Band.

WEAF has several attractive features for this date. A recital by "The Three Peasants" of Sicilian dance music, and several numbers by the Amphion Male Quartet should prove enjoyable. Station WHN offers a diversified program of vocal and dance music, and interesting turns. KDKA will radio-cast "The Daisy Chain" by the Pitt-Penn Operatic Quartet, and WTAM offers as a novelty program a George M. Cohan night, featuring the songs and compositions of the enthusiastic producer. A concert combining vocal and instrumental talent will be put on the air from KSD.

Another "trick name" orchestra has made its appearance on the list. It is the Walter Swope Orchestra, and will play at station WLW. Comment is obvious.

Radio Program Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

WAX, Canadian National Railway, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, at the Malcom Band.

CNRO, Canadian National Railway, Ottawa, Canada (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chateau Laurier Orchestra; Orpheus Male Quartet; tenor and baritone solo; address, by Edward B. Whittridge.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (487 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.

8:40 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio and Winifred Weaver, pianist.

7:30 p. m.—Dance music by McEnelly's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Recital by Marie de Pina, soprano, accompanied by Louise Dumont.

8:30 p. m.—Violin recital by Harold Garabedian, accompanied by Edward B. Whittridge.

10:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra, songs by Violet Grady, Jack Armstrong and Bill Coby.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (400 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Adventure story, courtesy Youth's Companion.

WEAF, American Telephone & Tel. Co., New York City (487 Meters)

10 a. m.—Minnie Weil, pianist. "Young Mothers' Program."

10:30 p. m.—Marion Schott, pianist; Grace Salaf, soprano. Talk by Stephen S. Tubbill, chairman of the Street Safety Council. Victor Young, baritone.

5 p. m.—Dinner music, Talk by the American Agricultural Union. The Amphion Male Quartet. The Three Peasants. Radio Eskin, pianist. Graystone Orchestra.

WHN, Loew's State Theater, New York City (487 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Violin solos by Oleott Vail, accompanied by Stephen Bulgh at the piano.

7 p. m.—Dance music by Paul Specht's Allman Orchestra.

7:40 p. m.—Al. Raymond and his orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Cantor P. Hasselowsky, singing "Ukraine Tunes" and "Kie Kie Shindow."

8:30 p. m.—Vincent Lane, tenor.

8:45 p. m.—Kiwans Club Boys' Period conducted by Henry Sellheim.

9 p. m.—Alfred Dulin, concert pianist.

10:15 p. m.—Joe. W. baritone.

10 to 11 p. m.—Clover Gardens Orchestra.

WDAF, Litt Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (392 Meters)

8 p. m.—Arnold Abbott's "Conversation Corner," and a varied musical program.

WCAP, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, D. C. (440 Meters)

8:20 p. m.—A short talk by a representative of the Woman's Aid organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, on the history and activities of the Woman's Aid Society.

9 p. m.—"News of the Week," given under the auspices of the National Research Council.

9:15 p. m.—Concert by the Irving Boernstein Trio.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (526 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.

8 p. m.—"The Daisy Chain." Liza Lehman, by the Pitt-Penn Operatic Quartet.

WCAL, Kaufmann & Baer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.

8:30 p. m.—Musical selections.

WGR, Federal Telephone Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)

8:50 p. m.—Address on motor vehicle operator's license by Henry Sellheim of the New York State Tax Department.

9 p. m.—Popular music.

WTAM, Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert.

8 p. m.—Novelty program: George M. Cohan Night, featuring Cohan's songs and compositions. Carl Rupp's Orchestra and Vocalists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (440 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ recital.

8:30 p. m.—Stories for children by Miss Georgene Faulkner, the story-lady.

8:30 p. m.—WMAQ "play-night," under direction of William Ziegler Nourse.

9:15 p. m.—Miss Margaret Smetacek, soprano.

KWV, Westinghouse Elec. Co. Chicago, Ill. (588 Meters)

8:35 p. m.—Bedtime story.

9 p. m.—Dinner concert.

7 p. m.—Musical program.

HUSCH BROS.

Seventh Street at Cedar-Saint Paul

Distinctive Apparel and Accessories for Women

Featuring Dickson Tailors

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Dennis

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Conference on Radio Postponed Till Oct. 6

By The Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17.

THE National Radio Conference recently called by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to convene in Washington Sept. 30 has been postponed until Oct. 6, it was announced today.

The entire radio-casting situation will be reviewed at that time in an effort to make proper regulations for this rapidly expanding industry.

8:05 p. m.—"Good Roads" report by the Chicago Motor Club.

11:30 p. m.—Late Review.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck Co., Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ recital.

7 p. m.—Vocal selections.

8 p. m.—Juvenile program.

9 p. m.—Popular songs and dance music.

WLV, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Virginia Entertainers.

9 p. m.—The Warner & Swope Con Dog Orchestra.

ASD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Concert by Albergh's Concert Ensemble; Arne Arnesen, violinist.

9 p. m.—Musical selections by Marguerite Hertel, soprano; Leopold von Kuehnemann, tenor; Florence Spiegel, and Claudine Venable, pianist; Edward Campbell, violinist.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (492 Meters)

4 p. m.—Selections by the Alamo Theater orchestra, Harry S. Currie, conductor.

7:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

WQAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (445 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Juvenile concert.

10 p. m.—Scribner Municipal Band.

12 p. m.—Musical selections by the WQAW, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (441 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—The Star radio trio.

5 p. m.—Piano number; speaker from the Star radio trio.

7 p. m.—The Star radio trio; Fritz Handelsman Trio.

8 p. m.—Program arranged and presented by vocal pupils of Mrs. Marjorie Rose Ryan and Eduardo Sacerdote, Chicago.

11:45 p. m.—Night Hawk Frolic, the "Merry Old Chief" and the Flanigan Players.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGV, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (445 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—Talk by Jeannette P. Cramer, home economics editor of the Oregonian.

8 p. m.—Concert.

9 p. m.—Dance music by George Olsen's Orchestra.

KPO, Radio, San Francisco, Calif. (425 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—A varied musical program.

KFL, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (445 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Stories and vocal selections.

8:30 p. m.—"Mammy" Simmons and Crosby Sisters.

9 p. m.—Studio program.

10:15 p. m.—Community Orchestra.

11 p. m.—Coconut Grove Orchestra.

Question Box

212 I have read in various papers that it doesn't matter which side of the vacuum tube filament the positive or negative of the "A" battery is connected. What connects the different types of radio tubes are plus and minus, and doesn't it make any difference? G. W. L., Red Wing, Minn.

(Ans.) Nearly all manufacturers of first-class vacuum tubes specify the connections regarding the "A" battery plus and minus. Actually it does not matter to which side of the filament the filament is connected, but the positive and negative connections are made.

213 In constructing the one-tube set published in this issue, should the 400 ohm 40 tube be 40 ohms or 400 ohms, and is over 400 ohms the correct resistance difference in reception when the open end of the antenna points toward the sending station? S. M. A., Alton, Mass.

(Ans.) The coils should be as you connect them with the antenna primary circuit. We have not found any appreciable difference in reception when the antenna points toward the station, although theoretically it is supposed to make some change in signal strength, which depends upon location and conditions.

VIENNA RADIOCASTS CLASSIC PROGRAMS

VIENNA, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Vienna radio-casting situation is becoming deeply interested in radio. One of the larger transmitting stations has recently commenced giving radio-casts of a rather elaborate order. The wavelength used is 600 meters.

A glance at this week's program shows the classical taste of this city of music. Selections from the operas of Nicolai, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and of Bizet, "Carmen," sung by the best artists here, are to be given. Then there is piano chamber music of Beethoven and Brahms, a recital of Rubinstein and pieces from the compositions of Franz Schubert.

MONTION TO HAVE STATION

MONTREAL, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Railway has commenced construction of a radio-casting station at Montion, N. B. The structure will consist of two towers, 150 feet in height, the design being of the Eiffel type. The setting of the towers and antenna is such as to rest broadly on a line drawn from Sydney, N. S., to Montreal. The main radiation will be from the western end, and will cover all Canadian National Railway lines in New England and Quebec. The station is to be completed by Oct. 1.

For the Kiddies

Books, games and toys, interesting and instructive.

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We carry Victor Records of Songs used in Church Services.

CABLE PIANO COMPANY

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Jackson-Graves

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Present for your approval distinctive clothes for all occasions, supreme in style but not expensive.

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says the children's shop

Answering the roll call of all that is new in Autumn styles for the girl six to sixteen is the Children's and Junior's Shop

Fourth Floor Shop

C. E. Atkinson & Co.

Nicollet at Seventh

HEAVISIDE LAYER THEORY EXPLAINS POOR RECEPTION

Hoover Cup Winner Says Deionization of Isothermal Zone Is Impeded After Long Day

This article on the much-discussed Heaviside Layer theory has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Don C. Wallace, one of the best-known amateurs in the middle west. Mr. Wallace last year won the Hoover Cup, which is presented annually to the owner of the best all-around amateur station in the United States, the major part of which is constructed by the amateur himself.

The Heaviside theory of radio conductivity and absorption is occasionally treated in technical publications; but, as but few of the radio public read these publications, a brief summary of this theory will be given.

This theory accounts for so many of the variable factors entering the radio field today, and its usefulness is so evident even in everyday conversation that a casual knowledge is much to be desired by all radio fans. The theory has been brought out and frequently discussed in scientific circles for over four years and yet few of the many thousands of radio-cast listeners have a handle to explain many of the puzzling ways of radio.

The Heaviside theory assumes certain conditions as to the earth's surface. The Heaviside discovered the idea of an upper conducting surface about 60 miles above the surface of the earth. About five miles above the earth's surface, as we know it, there is a layer of air, which is still leaving off, leaving only the isothermal layer, the region between the air and the Heaviside surface.

The Heaviside surface is a perfect conductor. In other words, it will carry radio waves miles upon miles with scarcely any diminution in strength. If radio transmitting stations could only be located in this layer and our receiving antennas erected there as well, the distances which could be received would be enormous and practically independent of the many variable factors which make one night a good night, and the next night a poor one.

Isothermal Layer

The isothermal layer is ionized by the sun's rays in the daytime, and at that time is a nonconductor. None of the radiated energy from a radio station reaches the Heaviside layer because of this condition, and the only energy which is received at points about the station is energy which is carried near the ground—through the air. The distance which the wave can be received is not nearly so far as when it travels by way of the Heaviside layer, and the air and the region immediately above the earth is not a perfect conductor.

At night, however, the isothermal layer, the layer between the earth and the Heaviside layer, undergoes a recombination of the ions in such a way that a good conductor is once more formed. The radiated waves thus make a jump straight to the conducting layer up to the Heaviside surface, which distributes the wave for hundreds and even thousands of miles with comparatively little loss. At any point under this layer (it extends everywhere) the wave may be received which has either strength enough to reach the Heaviside surface or have conditions enough in their favor in the deionization of the air to carry their wave directly to the Heaviside surface.

Granted that the Heaviside surface is now full of ions and programs at the different wavelengths, all that is necessary is similar conditions at the receiving end. The better the receiving set, the less favorable the conditions have to be in order to make reception satisfactory. The same thing applies to the receiving set as has applied in the case of the radio-casting station.

Radio Nights Longer

In making deductions, utilizing this theory, an interesting lineup of possible combinations may be collected. Suppose, for example, the day has been long—the isothermal layer has been completely ionized, and then the night sets in. It will

take longer for the deionization to take place than in the short day. In other words, the night time, being the best time for reception, is made longer by the short days, and likewise the long days make the night shorter and the radio night still shorter.

It is rather cheerful to note in this regard that the longest day of the year has now passed. Our days are fast becoming shorter and the nights longer. Already, the radio nights are much longer than they were one week ago, and this same condition will continue on and on for the coming months. It is indeed a pleasure to receive on nights that are constantly improving in their general average and not getting any worse.

It has been noticed by some that clouds in the morning help the radio weather of the night to keep on longer than is normally the case. In this event the deionization of the air still continues below the clouds. At some points the radio waves are still returning to the earth and due to the fine conductivity of the air immediately below the clouds the waves are carried even farther to the receiving set. Other similar combinations may be worked out to the transmitting end in such a way as to stretch out the daylight effects more and more.

LUMAN REPORTS FOR YALE SQUAD

Lindley Also Out—Lineup Tried Differently

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—Two new arrivals were added to the Yale varsity "25 football squad" yesterday, when the men reported at Pratt Field for their second day of work.

These were R. J. Luman, veteran end of two years, and A. D. Lindley '25, who was a halfback on the scrubs last year, but who is known principally for having stroked the world championship crew at Paris last July in the Olympics. Lindley's football experience has been very slight.

Luman took his old place at right end on the varsity for part of the afternoon's signal drill. While there is no varsity as yet, the team on center was made up as follows at the start: J. S. Bingham '26 and Luman, ends; J. H. Joss '26 and Benjamin Butterworth '26, tackles; R. J. Eckart '26 and Emilie Coene Jr. '25, guards; L. G. Weinbeck '26, quarterback; R. W. Pond '25, E. P. Cottle '26, and E. C. Bench '25, backs. Later on, E. M. Wolfe '27 of last year's freshman team, was at right end, and O. W. Bunnell, also of 1927, was at quarter.

Beside the signal drill for three teams there was the work in fundamentals. The squad was divided up, backs, ends and linemen, and worked under the assistant coaches. The men had started passing the ball and falling on the ball. There was also a little work in breaking through.

Builds Prize Station

Minnesota Youth Who Won the Hoover Cup Last Year for the Best Station Built by an Amateur

DON C. WALLACE

Minnesota Youth Who Won the Hoover Cup Last Year for the Best Station Built by an Amateur

nals than are received in the daytime.

Thus we are able to utilize this theory in our every-day discussion. It is with considerable relief that one can talk with more knowledge on something which to some is nothing short of supernatural. Many data and experiments tend to substantiate the Heaviside theory, and to date it seems logical and offers plausible explanation for radio transmission.

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MANY TREATISES ON RADIO PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT

Amateurs Now Can Procure the Books at Trifling Cost—Monthly Service Bulletin Issued

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The United States Government has available for distribution about 40 treatises on radio which are classified as "Important Radio Publications." Most of these pamphlets on radio telephony and telegraphy may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at trifling sums ranging from 5 to 15 cents a copy.

The many aspects of radio are treated in these 40 publications—varying from batteries to a study of radio signal fading. While these Government publications may be regarded as a small radio library, many of these publications are of peculiar interest to radio-cast listeners and others desirous of increasing their knowledge of this art of communication. Among those having significant value to radio fans are the following:

"Amplifiers and Heterodynes," "Antenna Systems," "Construction and Operation of a Simple Home-made Radio Receiving Set," "Construction and Operation of 2-Circuit Receiving Equipment with Crystal Detector," "Description and Operation of Electron-Tube Detector Unit for Simple Radio Receiving Outfits," "Electron-Tube Amplifier using 60-Cycle Alternating Current to Supply Power for Filaments and Plates," "Elementary Electricity," "Elementary Principles of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony," "Ground Radio Telephone Sets," "Primary Batteries," "Radio Frequency Amplifiers," "Study of Radio Signal Fading," "Wave Meters and Decimeters," "Introduction to Line Radio Communication," "Operation of the Modulation Tube in Radio Telephone Sets," "Principles of Radio Transmission and Reception with Antenna and Coil Aerials," "Radio Receiving Sets, Type SCR-54, SCR-54-A, and Vacuum Tube Detector Equipment DS-3-A," and "Directive Type of Radio Beacon and its Application to Navigation."

Of course, the Government has published hundreds of other radio publications. They vary in subject matter from "Visual Signaling, Lamps, Fireworks, and Panel Lamps," "Useful to 'Formulas and Tables for the Calculation of Mutual and Self-Inductance.' However, the 40 publications outlined in this article are the most popular, judging by the demands upon the Government Printing Office for copies.

In addition to treatises on the technique of radio issued from time to time, the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Department of Commerce publishes monthly the "Radio Service Bulletin." A yearly

Sterling Radio Co.

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Wholesale Radio Exclusively

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Dealers: Write for new 1924-25 Catalogue.

UPWARD SWING IS RESUMED IN STOCK MARKET

Industrial Specialties and Rails Conspicuous in Trading

Stock prices moved upward at today's opening of the New York market under the leadership of Crucible, which responded to the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend with a gain of 1 1/2 points. Continued good inquiry was noted for the rubber issues and several industrial specialties, including Baldwin, which advanced a point. Accumulation of New York, Ontario & Western sent that stock higher. Rapid advances in high-price stocks activities in the early dealings. General Electric mounted 3/4 points and American Can and National Lead, with gains of more than a point each, led industrial specialties which included Congoleum, Colorado Fuel, Air Reduction and Amalgamated. New York, Ontario & Western, which had been in the lead, was achieved by several rail shares such as Rutland, preferred, Gulf, Mobile & Northern preferred and New York, Ontario & Western. Foreign exchanges opened higher.

Broad Upward Movement
The broad upward movement in the industrial list during the morning suggested a resumption of the advance. Gains of two and 3/4 points, respectively, by Baldwin and American Can testified to the urgency of the short covering. Advances of one to three points were common, although the Rutland, with the exception of the St. Louis Southwestern and Norfolk & Western issues, did not participate in the upswing. New peak prices for the year were established by more than a dozen issues. The most conspicuous of group strength were given by Baldwin, American Can, and National Lead, which advanced 5 1/2, 5 1/4, and 5 1/4 points, respectively. American Can and National Lead each extended their early gains to two points. Call money renewed at two per cent. Reduction of the floating supply made efforts to scramble to get stocks during the afternoon when active issues moved up 3/4. Crucible Steel got up 3/4, U. S. Steel at 10 1/8, and American Can at 10 1/4. Numerous railroads which had been sluggish earlier resumed their advance. Buoyancy continued among the specialties. General Electric gained 3/4, American Can 5/8, and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore 1/2. Bond prices were strong.

BOND PRICES STRONG
Bond prices were strong today under the leadership of United States government and railroad issues. Stability of money rates, which held at prevailing low levels despite the large turnover of funds early in the week, stimulated trading in liberty bonds. Quiet accumulation of foreign obligations, notably the French issues, continued on the theory that these would be aided by preparations for the man loan. International Great Northern Adjustment responded to mercurial prospects by mounting 1 1/2 points to a new 1924 top price at 60. Sea and smaller issues advanced a point. Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1/2s, St. Paul 4 1/2s of 1924 moving fractionally, and the convertible 5s declining fractionally. Demand for rubber shares was reflected in a sympathy rally for Ajax, Goodyear and Kelly Springfield bonds.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call money... 2 1/2%
Renewal rate... 3 1/2%
Outside call paper... 2 1/2%
Year money... 4 1/4%
Customer's advance... 4 1/4%
Individual, cos. coll. loans... 4 1/2%
Last... 4 1/2%
Bar silver in New York... 69 1/2
Bar silver in London... 24 1/2
Bar gold in London... 153 1/2
Mexican dollars... 53 1/2
Canadian ex. ch. (%)... 5 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges... \$74,000,000
Year ago today... \$70,000,000
F. R. bank credit... \$26,200,000

Acceptance Rates

Prime... 2 1/2%
Under 30 days... 2 1/2%
Under 60 days... 2 1/2%
Under 90 days... 2 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks... 2 1/2%
Under 30 days... 2 1/2%
Under 60 days... 2 1/2%
Under 90 days... 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

United States and banking centers in the foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston... 3 1/2%
New York... 3 1/2%
Philadelphia... 3 1/2%
Chicago... 3 1/2%
St. Louis... 3 1/2%
Kansas City... 3 1/2%
Cleveland... 3 1/2%
Richmond... 3 1/2%
Dallas... 3 1/2%
San Francisco... 3 1/2%
Atlanta... 3 1/2%
London... 4 1/2%
Berlin... 4 1/2%
Paris... 4 1/2%
Brussels... 4 1/2%
Copenhagen... 4 1/2%
Stockholm... 4 1/2%
Helsinki... 4 1/2%
Warsaw... 4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling... \$4.47 1/2
Cables... \$4.47 1/2
French francs... 65 1/2
Belgian francs... 20 1/2
Swiss francs... 1.90
Dutch guilder... 1.80
Holland... 1.80
Sweden... 1.80
Norway... 1.80
Denmark... 1.80
Spain... 1.80
Portugal... 1.80
Greece... 1.80
Austria... 1.80
Argentina... 1.80
Brazil... 1.80
Poland... 1.80
Hungary... 1.80
Czechoslovakia... 1.80
Rumania... 1.80
Shanghai (tael)... 7.25
Hong Kong... 7.25
Yokohama... 7.25
Manila... 7.25
Luzon... 7.25
Peru... 7.25

ST. LOUIS GAS LIGHT CO.

ST. LOUIS GAS LIGHT CO. has applied for permission to sell \$2,367,000 of its plant this year and next, and to raise funds with which to finance improvements. The year-end stockholders' meeting will be held at 10:00 a.m. on September 24, 1924, at the company's office, 1000 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. The company is a public utility, and its stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

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SIMMONS TALKS ON SAFETY FOR SECURITY BUYER

Zealand crossbreds are reported to
about \$8@33 cents for fairly good 46-
48s New Zealand combing wools and
or Concordia 56s unskirted, 56 cents
has been paid, with 50s wools of the
same description bringing 46@47 cents
and 46-48s about 43 cents, while 40-44s
wool of the same description have been
sold at around 36@37 cents

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 17.—Purchase of the National Bank of Nicaragua by the Government has placed the controlling group of international bankers in New York has been formally consummated.

The bank's corporate is headed by Robert F. Loree, president of the Bank of Central and South America, and includes Abram F. Lindberg, Central and South American financial expert, and Dr. Jeremiah Jenks, noted economist and professor of government and public administration at New York University, in addition to the 10 Nicaraguans now in the United States.

The bank was established in 1912 and has the strong belief in the moral support of the monetary system of the republic.

In taking over the bank the Government has assured to have assurance that it would be operated along the established lines, maintaining the parity of the cordobas with the dollar, exchange, which is equal to the American dollar.

W. J. WILSON

Market Still in Strong Position Despite Worsening Stocks Low

Considering the season, sales of packer hides are rather light. Packers have evidently been too bullish in the market and have been unactive. Demand for leather during the current month has also shown a decline, but is compared with the first half of August.

However, packers did obtain fractional advances on spreadly native and light native cows and light native cows. Spreadly native steers were practically cleaned up, remaining light being too small to count on. The branded hides are soon to be a factor there were many inquiries regarding them, but January deferred action when quotations showed one-half cent advance.

The abatement of August activity in the leather market disappeared in the latter interest especially the tanners who claim that there can be no profit in finished stock at the current prices. Notwithstanding all this, hide conditions rule strong, stocks are low, and expected receipts in no way indicate burdensome turn of events.

European buyers are still absent from the domestic market though they are expected to appear in the South American hide districts where prices are firm. B. A. Steers bring 4%.

Domestic packers are offering what few branded cows they have at 11½¢. Packer calf skins are not over about 10¢. Light native cows and 23½¢. City skulls are quoted at 22¢, with bids of 21½¢ refused. Domestic light native stock at 10¢. About 20,000 July-August kip were sold for export at 18½¢, 16¢, 14¢.

Sales in the Chicago packer hide market for the week ended Sept. 13 follow:

Sales—Steers	Per cent	Price	Year
4000 July-Aug. Sept. exlight	14	14½	12
2500 Aug. exlight native	14	14	12
3000 June to Oct. lat spreadly	14	14	12
2500 Aug. Sept. heavy Tex.	14½	17	12
2000 Aug. Sept. light native	14½	12	12
2000 Aug. light native	14½	11½	12
1500 Aug. Sept. light native	14½	11½	12
1600 Aug. Sept. St. Paul native	14½	9	12

DIVIDENDS

White Eagle Oil declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

United Fruit & Sugar declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent first preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Textile Banking Corporation, New York, declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

American Exchange National Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly 1% per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent common in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 23.

In the same quarter last year an extra dividend of 1% per cent was declared.

At the meeting of the Interboro board of directors, Sept. 17, a dividend of 1% per cent on the installment for the current quarter was declared. The dividend rental will be paid to stockholders of record Sept. 22.

At the meeting of the Interboro board of directors, Sept. 17, a dividend of 1% per cent on the regular quarterly 2½¢ per cent dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record, Sept. 10.

American Public Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the participating preferred, and \$1.75 per share on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

Puget Sound Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on the common, 1% per cent on the preferred, and \$1.50 per share on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

Crucible Steel declared the regular quarterly \$1 common dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Library Bureau declared an extra dividend of 1% per cent on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

The regular quarterly declaration of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, also declared on the preferred. All dividends are payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

American Shipbuilding Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

Will & Baumer Candle Co. declared the regular quarterly \$2 preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

Steel Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

At the meeting of the board of directors, Sept. 17, a dividend of 1% per cent on the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

New York State Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Guaranty Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on the common, 1% per cent on the preferred, and \$1.50 per share on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

At the meeting of the board of directors, Sept. 17, a dividend of 1% per cent on the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record, Sept. 20.

United Verde Extension declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 3.

FINANCIAL EARNINGS

TENNESSEE EASTERN ELECTRIC

Ended Aug. 31:	1924	1923
Total gross	\$448,164	\$387,649
Operating	287,890	287,890
Net	257,906	200,658
Income taxes	10,000	10,000
Balance	158,892	136,200

BIG COTTON CROP FOR TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 17.—In the report of the condition of the cotton crop in Texas, the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates the total production at 4,400,000 bales, or 17½% above the 1923 crop. The report also states that the average of four acres to the acre on sale of cotton. With 16,000,000 bales, or 17½% above the 1923 crop, the average of four acres to the acre on sale of cotton.

I do not think the time will ever come when failures on the Exchange

Cotton, Ark. Opas.	22.18	28.10	30.00
Steel billets, Pitts.	37.00	38.00	42.50
Print cloths	.07	.07	.00
Zinc	6.575	6.55	6.70

7	.07	.07%	increased 158,214 barrels during August
75	6.55	6.77%	to 12,221,676.

Mills 6 1/4s. Dec.	1.33 102	103
PacRR4s. Oct.	1.30 88	87 1/2 6.

EVIDENCE, R. L., \$2,000,000 BOND
 The City of Providence, R. I., will receive bids until 2:15 p. m., Sept. 26, for purchase of \$500,000 4 per cent school bonds, due Oct. 1, 1954, and \$1,500,000 4 per cent water supply bonds, due Oct. 1, 1954.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 17.—In the report of the condition of the cotton crop of Texas, as of Sept. 1, George B. Terrell, state commissioner of agriculture, estimates the total production at 4,125,000 bales. Mr. Terrell estimates it will require an average of four acres to yield one bale of cotton. With 16,000,000 acres, production will be 4,000,000 bales.

Sugar, gran.	from No. 2	Phll.	21.76	21.76	26.78
Silver			69 1/2	68 1/2	64 1/2
Lead			8.00	8.00	8.85
Copper			83.425	83.425	84.00
Copper			13.125	13.00	13.625
Rubber, am. sts.			28	27	25 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upl.			28.70	28.70	28.70
Steel billets			47.00	48.00	42.50
Print cloths			.07	.07	.07 1/4
Zinc			6.575	6.55	6.775

Sugar, gran.	from No. 2	Phll.	21.76	21.76	26.78
Silver			69 1/2	68 1/2	64 1/2
Lead			8.00	8.00	8.85
Copper			83.425	83.425	84.00
Copper			13.125	13.00	13.625
Rubber, am. sts.			28	27	25 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upl.			28.70	28.70	28.70
Steel billets			47.00	48.00	42.50
Print cloths			.07	.07	.07 1/4
Zinc			6.575	6.55	6.775

Woodstock Art Association

University of Washington Plays

New York Stage Notes
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Fred and Adele Astaire, after a long London engagement, have returned to New York to begin rehearsals in "Black Eyed Susan," a musical comedy by Guy Bolton and George Gowin. "The Awful Mrs. Eaton," by John

Theater, New York, on Sept. 29. The cast will be headed by Frank McGlynn and Katherine Alexander. The play deals with the life and times of Andrew Jackson.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

B.F. KEITH'S NEW YORK Mats. Daily 2, 50c
HIPPODROME

WORLD SOUVENIRS SEATS 25c

KLAW THEATRE, 45th St. West, of W. H'way
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Green Beetle

"More Laughs Than Captain Applejack."

!!! **THE HAUNTED HOUSE**
With W. L. KILPATRICK
GEM THEATRE, Broadway & 43rd
Mats. Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COHAN THEATRE, W. 44th & 43rd
M'ys. Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Colonial Mass. Wed. & Sat. 5:00 to 1:30 p.m.

SISSLE and BLAKE

In a new colorful creation of quintessential originality
with W. L. KILPATRICK

THEATRE 42nd St. West, of W. H'way

Ambassador 49th, W. H'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

FAY BAILEY Musical Play
The Dream Girl with W. L. KILPATRICK

THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF OUR DELIGHTS

PLAIN ANE

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42nd St.
Mats. Wed. Sat. Eves. Last Week

FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. East, W. H'way
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

TOP HOPE

With ERNEST GLENDINNING.
"HAS MERIT, BEAUTY AND CHARM"
The Christian Science Monitor.

 **Expressing**
A Comedy
by Rachel
Crothers
Willie
48th ST. THEATRE, Evs. 8.30. Mats.
Tuesday and Saturday at 2.30

PLAYHOUSE
48th St. E. of R'way, Eves. 8:30, Hy. 2628
Marjorie Wondolowski
"SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with
THE SHOW OFF
by **GEORGE KELLY**
"Best of all American comedies"
Hwywood Brown, World

SAM HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eves 8:30
Mats., Wed. and Sat. 2:30
BE YOURSELF!
QUEENIE SMITH JACK DONAHUE
"He all does the best musical comedy com-
edy in the city. He's got some of the same
time."—F.L.S., The Christian Science Monitor

EMPIRE THEATRE, R'way & 40th St.
Molnar's Sparrows, Eves. 8:30; Mat. Wed-Sat, 2:30
Comedy of
"The Swan"
Romance
The new name has been added to the list of
plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard
question, "What's new?"—The Christian Science
Monitor

14th ST. THEATRE W. of W. & W. Eves 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
ELIZABETH HINES
In the New "MARJORIE"
Musical Comedy
With ANDREW TOMBES
RICHARD KREKE GALLAGHER
ROY ROYSTON ETHEL SHUTTA
"Send us a copy of the program for a free feeling
of cleanliness that lingers in the memory."
— F. L. & The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Motion Pictures
CAPITOL, B'dway & 51st St.
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 15
MARION DAVIES in
YOLANDA
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

The 10th CAPACITY MONTH
TEN COMMANDMENTS
— with the Famous "C" Cast —
CRITERION, THEA. B'way & 41st St.

CRITERION Twelve Daily, 2:30-8:30
Best Seats Tonight \$1.50—Best Mat. at \$1.00

MARION DAVIES
in "JANICE MEREDITH"
COSMOPOLITAN THEA. Col. Circle
Twelve Daily, 2:30-8:30
Mats: Orch. 75c; Balc. 50c; Ecce. and Sat.
Matinees, Orchestra \$1.50; Balcony, 90c
BUY YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

LYRIC THEATRE, West 42nd STREET
Twelve DAILY 2:30 and 8:30

Mr.
William Fox
Presents
The Romantic Picture
The IRON HORSE

HORSE

RIVOLI, B'way at 49th St
THOMAS MEIGHAN
in "THE ALASKAN"
IATLO, B'way at 42 St,
'The CLEAN HEART'
by A. S. M. Hutchinson

MOTION PICTURES

Now Playing!

Douglas
Fairbanks



**The Thief
Bagdad**

New York: Liberty Theatre
42 Street, West of Broadway

And with exactly the same presentation in the
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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Europe Tries Aloofness

No citizen of the United States of America in private life has such opportunities for close contact with European political thought as has Col. Edward M. House. This fact gives especial importance to the interview with him published in *The Christian Science Monitor* yesterday, in which he expressed his view as to the present condition of Europe, and as to the part which the League of Nations may play in re-establishing normal conditions in that part of the world. Colonel House, of course, speaks as one warmly committed to the League, of which he was one of the most influential original proponents.

One interesting fact in the Colonel's interview is his assertion of the recognition by Europe of the complete unlikelihood of any early participation by the United States in the activities of the League. He emphasizes what has become apparent to all observers, namely, that the League is going on without the United States; that the Europeans have concluded that they must solve their own problems, and that just in proportion as the League has accepted this view, it is becoming more and more a useful factor in the political, social, and economic life of Europe.

He points out that it is now recognized as a clearing house for the world's common interests and for the liquidation, so to speak, of the world's disputes. Each success achieved by the League in performing this function may be expected to recommend it more and more to the support of the nations now not incorporated in it. At the same time it is becoming apparent, according to this American observer, that it is demonstrating its value as it is now constituted, and is postponing none of its activities because of lack of complete and unanimous world-wide support.

Colonel House points out that, with the League at their disposal as a means of common action, the nations of Europe feel themselves in certain matters more independent of the United States than they might be otherwise. For example, on the question of disarmament, he does not believe that a conference on this subject called by the United States, outside of the League territory, would be participated in by European nations. As he expresses it: "If there is to be a disarmament conference it will be, as Ramsay MacDonald has recently declared, a League conference, and not an extra-League assembly called together in Washington at which all mention of the one effective international organization in the world will be tabooed. The governments of Europe are not enough interested in what the United States will do on the subject of disarmament to scrap their League machinery for the sake of American patronage at such a gathering."

This attitude may not at first seem flattering to the United States, but one of the principal reasons for it can only be regarded by Americans with complacency, for the Colonel points out that "Europe has no fear of the United States as a possible aggressor nation. As a result, the governments of Europe are not greatly concerned what we do over here on the subject of disarmament, arbitration, and so forth."

It cannot, however, be said that the United States is not greatly concerned in precisely these problems. For regarding the matter from the merely material point of view, it is of vital interest to the business and prosperity of the United States that, through methods of arbitration, European countries should compose their differences without resorting to war, and that much of the money now spent on maintaining great and costly armaments should be made available either for payment of their debts to the United States or for expenditure in the world markets in which the United States is a seller.

Europe, feeling safe from any American aggression, may not care whether or not the United States takes the initiative in further conferences for the limitation of armament, and might, as the Colonel says, refuse to participate in them unless called under the authority of the League, to which all Europe is turning for protection. But it is of vital interest to the United States that, either under the auspices of the League or other auspices, such a conference should be held and its findings be made effective.

The United States, through Secretary of State Hughes, declined to participate further in the meetings of the League committee created to formulate regulations for the control of traffic in arms, declaring that the declaration was because "as this (the American) Government had thoroughly discussed the various points of the draft convention, and its position on every point was well understood, it was not perceived that any useful purpose would be served by attending the meetings of the Third Committee."

The Secretary of State, however, went on to say that at any time a convention to give effect to the recommendations of that committee should be called, his Government would be disposed to consider favorably participation therein. And in a communication from Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Minister at Rome, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, it was said: "The United States would be disposed to give favorable consideration to an invitation to participate in an appropriate international conference of powers for the purpose of negotiating and concluding such a convention."

It is true that these statements, both of the Secretary and of the Minister Plenipotentiary, related merely to a convention for the regulation of the traffic in arms. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that if such is the attitude of the Administration toward so limited a conference, it would manifest equal willingness to join in a conference for the limitation of armaments. No one can believe that because of any sensitiveness on a point of partisan policy in the United States, the fact that that conference

may be called by the League of Nations should affect unfavorably the attitude of the United States toward it.

If Colonel House's view as to the attitude of Europe is correct, it would seem to imply that the purpose once expressed by President Coolidge of inviting the nations to participate in another conference at Washington for the limitation of armament would be fruitless. It will be interesting to observe whether Europe will itself take the initiative, and through the machinery of its League invite the United States to join in such a conference on the other side of the water. If so, what would be the attitude of the Administration toward it?

In the view of the great mass of the outside world, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Administration has been one of the most successful of recent British ministries. In the London Conference it took the leading part in the greatest and most successful effort to bring reconciliation to Europe which has been seen since the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. MacDonald has since, again in close collaboration with M. Herriot, set moving at the Geneva meeting of the League of Nations a new consideration of the knotty problem of armaments and security. And in home affairs his Administration has Mr. Snowden's budget and Mr. Wheatley's housing bill to its credit. Altogether, a casual observer might think, not a bad six months' record for a party taking office for the first time.

Yet already there is a cloud on the horizon which may ere long cover all the sky and may even bring the MacDonald ministry tumbling to the ground. That cloud is the Anglo-Russian treaty which is to come up for ratification when Parliament reassembles at the end of October. There is little opposition in England to the renewal of normal diplomatic relations with Russia. The general feeling there is that the Soviet regime, whatever people may think of its merits or demerits, has been in existence for nearly seven years and shows no sign of falling, that it is functioning as the government of Russia and that there is no more reason for refusing to have relations with it because of its habitual use of violence than there was for refusing to have relations with the Sultan of Turkey or the Tsar of Russia, both of whom were also addicted to violence and outrage. The only test was whether the Soviet Government was ready to accept and live up to the ordinary rules of international intercourse and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of their neighbors.

The real difficulty about the Anglo-Russian treaty arises about the clause which provides that the British Government shall guarantee both principal and interest on a Russian loan of unspecified size, but generally expected to be between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, to be raised in London. The origin of this clause is interesting. The negotiations had been dragging on for months without result. The crux did not turn on political issues, but on whether the Russian Government would recognize its duty to compensate foreigners for the property it had confiscated at the revolution. This it refused to do unless the British Government were to guarantee a Russian loan of very considerable size to start the wheels of trade once more. This the latter consistently refused to do.

Things came to a head in the middle of the London Conference negotiations. A final meeting of the Russian conference was held. Each side maintained its position and at the end of an all-night sitting a communiqué was issued announcing that the negotiations had broken down. The general public, which had been expecting some such result, took it as final. The friends of Russia in the Labor Party, who were numerous and influential, became extremely active, however, and succeeded in inducing Mr. MacDonald to agree to a compromise whereby the British Government undertook to guarantee a Russian loan of unspecified amount when the Russian Government had made terms with the owners of confiscated property in Russia which 50 per cent of the bondholders were willing to accept. And so, to the astonishment of the Nation, the notice that the negotiations had completely failed was followed within forty-eight hours by another notice that they had been completely successful.

No adequate explanation has yet been given as to why Mr. MacDonald, who usually acts with caution and deliberation, so suddenly abandoned the position he had previously held about the guaranteed loan. No doubt his principal object was to avoid a complete rupture with Russia. None the less it is clear that he is going to be faced with a very difficult crisis as the time for ratification draws nearer and nearer.

Opinion in Britain is clearly hardening against the idea of guaranteeing any kind of loan. People ask, "Why should we guarantee the loans of any other government, and especially of a government which makes repudiation one of its principal tenets? If it wants money, why should it not raise money by offering terms on the market like anybody else?" Yet there is a formidable and very vocal element in the Labor Party which, because of its sympathy with the Soviet experiment, is almost more interested in getting the loan for Russia than in anything else.

It will be very difficult for Mr. MacDonald to get his treaty ratified by Parliament without making concessions which will practically destroy the project of the loan. It will be no less difficult for him to make such concessions without losing the support of a large section of his own party. Mr. Lloyd George has clearly seen the political possibilities of the situation and is already on the war path. But Mr. MacDonald has shown much dexterity in maneuvering the London Conference past the shoals of defeat. Perhaps he will be able to find a way past the new lions in his path.

The Roadside Market

Along the main highways in nearly every part of the United States there have been established, as all who travel well know, numberless wayside markets, which at this season of the year display invitingly the vari-colored products of the orchard, farm and garden. But there are convincing evidences that not all those who preside over these roadside stalls are farmers. For the most part, perhaps, the produce offered for sale comes from the acres adjoining the stands. But this institution which originally was supposed to afford an opportunity for a practical demonstration of the benefits of co-operative marketing has been commercialized, first by the profiteering dealer who was quick to appraise a situation offering a large profit on a small investment, and in turn by those farmers who are willing to sacrifice common benefits for a higher percentage of gain.

Even those who fare forth in high-powered automobiles in the hope of finding a real bargain by the roadside learn that the telephone, if not the more modern radio, has carried to the wayside dealer the very latest market quotations. Eggs, if scarce and high in the city stores, immediately become scarce and high on the farms and at the country market. The same rule applies to other commodities, some of which, keen observers decide, have been transported from wholesale houses in the city a distance of twenty or thirty miles to be retailed as strictly fresh offerings at the roadside stall.

It is regrettable that this opportunity for fair and honest exchange has not been realized by the producers. They are enabled, by selling at first hand to the consumers, to avoid all transportation costs, all middlemen's commissions, all losses otherwise frequently sustained, and the heavy overhead, in the form of rentals and taxes, paid by the city dealers. And yet they, for the most part, choose to demand the highest price obtainable, evidently preferring to dispose of a part of their produce at an excessive profit, rather than all of it at a fair profit. Their sales, perhaps already large, would undoubtedly multiply if they were to adopt a system whereby genuine co-operation could be brought to play.

The student of human nature who cares to loiter for a few hours or for a day at a roadside market stand will be well rewarded. No supposed social or sectional lines divide or separate the patrons who call in quest of bargains. In the cities, the merchants adapt their wares and their manners to the needs and the social status of their patrons. But in the country the dealer is the target against which bargain-hunters of every kind and description direct their fire.

No automobile is too shiny or too drab to draw up alongside, and no occupant too rich or too poor, too extravagant or too economical, to seek a bargain. But bargaining is not the order of the day. The rural merchant is adamant. His answer, though perhaps not in words, is "Take it or leave it; it's all the same to me." And it is just there that a great mistake is being made. The need is for a freer movement of the products of the farm into the homes of ultimate consumers. The automobile has provided an agency which, unhindered, would do much toward solving a common economic problem.

Both farmers and market gardeners, instead of plowing acres of vegetables into the ground, and instead of permitting thousands of bushels of apples and other fruit to go to waste, should offer this surplus at prices which would induce those who need these products to carry them away. That, it might be argued, would constitute practical farm aid.

Editorial Notes

Somewhat appalling was the statement made by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Labor, at the Independent Labor Party Summer School, at Cloughton, near Scarborough, when she declared that a large number of women are not fit to be homemakers today, because they have not addressed their minds to homemaking as a vocation. She urged that, while in a Socialist community there must be no restrictive or artificial barriers in the way of the individual woman, in her judgment the large mass of women would, to the end of time, be concerned for the greater part of their lives in this business of homemaking, something which, she intimated, they might just as well realize now as later. Maybe there is much to say on her side of the question, but just the same, when it comes down to an actual facing of the practical issue, the average woman of today probably makes every bit as good a mother or homemaker as the average woman of the generations long gone by. Why not give credit where credit is due?

Most people have been told so many times that the average individual's vocabulary is ridiculously small, that they have finally come to believe that it must be so for them. And to some extent, assuredly, this is the case. All the same, however, the information recently vouchsafed by Dr. Vizetelly, well known as a lexicographical authority, that the unqualified statement is not altogether true may come to many as a distinct relief. "From observations and association with men in various walks of life I conclude that the intelligent artisan and handicraftsman commands a vocabulary of not less than 5000 words," he is quoted as saying recently, "while doctors, lawyers, merchants, and chiefs are familiar with, if they do not use, from 8000 to 10,000 words outside of their professional cant." The only trouble is, as some doubtless will recall, we have the assurance of Pope in his Essay on Criticism that "Words are like leaves, and where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

The Polish-Russian Border

By STANLEY HIGH

STOLBY, Poland, Aug. 4.—We ran into a small war here on the Russo-Polish border. This locality is admirably adapted for war. On both sides of the frontier the country is a heavily forested wilderness. Across this territory, during the past few years, Polish and Russian troops have alternately pursued and been pursued. The interlude between official conflicts has been enlivened with raids and counter-raids, and by the rather ceaseless activity of Red bandits. These outlaws, seeking profits not granted in a Communist state, have a habit of wandering over into Poland, attacking some farmhouse and running off with the negotiable possessions. Of late, however, the raids have taken a more ambitious character. Instead of operating as a small band the bandits go in companies, and instead of attacking individuals make their raids against whole villages. It was such an attack that hit this frontier post last night.

About 150 outlaws, well armed and with a well-calculated plan, swooped into the village before midnight. They were opposed by the local police and frontier gendarmes, and a number of fatalities resulted before the resistance was overcome. Then after the telephone and telegraph wires were all cut, the post office and the bank systematically robbed, and the town generally terrorized, the bandits made a comfortable get-away through the woods.

One, perhaps, can hardly expect to cover Europe thoroughly and avoid running into some sort of a war. But a better war is no kind to pick. We discovered that before we had been in the hands of the Polish customs officers five minutes. It had been simple enough getting out of Russia. The collection of Communist pamphlets and posters which we had assembled in Moscow was sealed by the foreign office. The seal worked wonders, and our baggage was scarcely opened and packed in a few minutes. A few miles down the road, however, we crossed into Poland. The Red soldiers left the train, the ever-present representative of Russia's political police dropped off at the border and we were boarded by the spick and span representatives of Polish officialdom—not less in numbers than the Soviet's, but superior at least in appearance and in the fineness of military equipment—swords, Sam-Brown belts, shoes that would bear inspection and uniforms that knew the presser's art. We felt on friendly terms with them at once.

They, however, did not return the feeling. Unfortunately, our papers still bore the seal of the Russian foreign office and our baggage contained numerous documents in Russian which, with the memory of the raid the night before still fresh, were not designed to give us favor with the officials. Nothing in our baggage that could be turned was left unturned. Every slip of paper, including my bank book, was piled on a table in the center of the room. The incriminating seals were placed beside the pile and we were told, by an officer who could speak neither French, German nor English, but was obliged to make himself understood in one of the three, that the lot was to be confiscated.

It was not, thanks to the intervention of a fellow traveler—a Czech who spoke German and Polish. His explanations, and his emphasis upon certain vague mentions we had made of the American minister in Warsaw, served to get us through—only, however, after all the Russian material was bundled in a neat package, sealed officially and sent off to await us in the customs office in Warsaw.

The Polish point of view was not difficult to understand. Poland, without question, stands as a buffer state between the advance of the Russian Reds and the rest of Europe. With Bulgaria and Rumania, Poland is a barrier to the progress of the "World Revolution." Whatever advance is made must be made through these states. And, after a few weeks in Russia, an observer would be totally blind to deny that the whole structure of Russia's present governmental organization is based on the determination that such an advance must come. Against Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania, therefore, the Russians have directed a most persistent propaganda. And sooner or later the West will awaken to realize the reconstruction of these states, particularly to Poland, for stemming that tide.

The Poles, doubtless, know more about Russia, past and present, than the people of any other of the nations created out of the war. And they harbor no illusions about Russia, either of the past or of the present. This familiarity with Russia, particularly with the Russia of

Communism, accounts, in large measure, for the so-called militarism of Poland, and for the fact that Bolshevistic propaganda has made so little progress among the Poles. Critics of Poland—and those who traveling through the country are impressed with the large number of soldiers in every city—forget these facts of the Polish situation. The Polish border, for 1500 kilometers, is contiguous with that of Russia. That is an unalterable fact that the Poles are hardly able to overlook. Along that frontier, moreover, there are no natural defenses. There are no rivers of importance, no mountain ranges—only a vast stretch of almost unbroken forest land. To a people who have fought across that territory against the armies of the Soviet, and who are thoroughly familiar with the aggressive program to which the Communists are committed, it is impossible to ignore the peril of that situation.

How Poland has sought to meet that peril was explained to me by Jan Domski, President of the Wyzwolenie, probably Poland's most powerful Socialist Party. Mr. Domski, it was, who signed, for Poland, the Riga treaty with Russia. No man in the country, perhaps, knows more intimately than he the history of Russo-Polish relations.

"Not a group in Poland can be found today that believes we could gain anything from a war with Russia," he said. "Whoever won such a war, we would be sure to lose. As proof of our good faith, we have established consular relations with Russia. We even have withdrawn many of our army troops from the border and supported them with police. But such a move is met by a marked increase of bandit raids across the line. And our situation is made much more difficult as a result. Meanwhile western Europe cannot understand why we maintain such a large military force. Here, at close range, things look much less rosy than they do from some other point at a distance."

Mr. Domski made it plain, however, that the Poles knew altogether too much about Bolshevism to be easy victims for Red propaganda. "In my own constituency," which is toward the Russian frontier, and an industrial center," he said, "we have been flooded with Communistic literature. But the workers in that district have seen Sovietism at close range. They have friends in Russia. They have talked with refugees from Russia. They have met up with the Russian troops. They cannot be fooled, for they realize how much better off they are than across the border. The menace of Bolshevist propaganda is that so many nations have no such groups that are already educated in the knowledge of what Communism can and cannot do."

One interesting attitude, expressed by several prominent Poles with whom I talked, related to the proposed loan for Russia. It is evident, here, that such a loan will be used for one of two purposes—or for both. Either, it will be devoted to propaganda—against which conditions might be laid down—or it will be used for reconstruction. The securing of a loan for Russia for this last purpose is held, by many Poles, to afford the only basis for peace. One Polish editor declared: "A loan to Russia is the alternative to war."

It was pointed out, in this regard, that a tottering government in Russia would seek, doubtless, to bolster its fortunes by war. A loan devoted to economic reconstruction would turn the tables in Russia, put the country on its feet and start it down that road which may lead, eventually, to a compromise-Communism. Immediate financial assistance, therefore, is regarded, in Poland, as the means for assuring a Russian development away from extreme Communism and toward a Socialism adapted to the demands of practical economics. It is for this reason that the success of the British conference with Russia is held, here, to be a definite contribution toward the modifying of those policies which lead the Russian nation toward a Socialism which the Government with acute concern. Such a contribution, of course, will be constructive only if the British loan to Russia is properly safeguarded and its proceeds directed, actually, into economic channels.

It is difficult to question the right of the Poles, however peace-loving they may be, to keep a sharp lookout and a considerable police force along their Russian border. The rest of the world has a very direct interest in this task of maintaining, while seeking to establish friendly relations with the Soviets, this barrier against Communistic aggression.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Sept. 5.

Every week that passes adds something new to the political situation, which still remains very delicate, without, however, bringing substantial alterations. Fascism and Opposition are entrenched in their respective positions; they are both preparing their weapons to fight the last battle (the word is only used metaphorically, for the country is really tired of this prolonged uncertainty, and will never tolerate a civil war which would bring to it discredit before the whole world), and a compromise seems to be out of the question. Both, indeed, have strong arguments to encourage them in their present attitude, but both are committing the same mistake—they overestimate their own forces and underestimate those of their opponents. The Opposition says that Fascism, its Government, its policy, are unconstitutional and must disappear from the scene of Italian politics. Fascism says that the charges and accusations are put on the flatly denies these charges and refuses to be put on the same level as preceding Democratic or Liberal governments, and claims to represent the only sound Italian element. This is a vicious circle which has no outlet. It will be very interesting to see how the Italians will manage to come out of such a curious deadlock.

The Fascist rightly complain that in the present struggle they are at a disadvantage, as they lack the support of the press. While there are a good many journals which support the action of the Government, the number of strictly Fascist papers of some importance is amazingly small. It is now stated that the Popolo d'Italia, which was founded ten years ago by Benito Mussolini after he had quitted the Socialist Party, will shortly start the publication of a Rome edition of the same paper. The editor of the Popolo d'Italia is Mussolini's brother, but the Premier has remained in close touch with the staff of his own paper, and many of the leaders of the principal Fascist organ are said to be written by the Premier himself. It will be the first time that a paper in Italy is to be published in two different towns.

Some time ago the Venice authorities discovered a rare example of a seventeenth century lantern which was about to be secretly sold to a foreign buyer. It is a triple gilded lantern which once belonged to the galley of the Venetian Admiral Andrea Pisani who gallantly fought and won many naval battles against the Turks. He was one of the last admirals of the Republic of Venice, and particularly distinguished himself in the Siege of Corfu. Three or four similar big lanterns still exist, and are looked upon as very rare relics in a few patrician houses of Venice.

The grand naval maneuvers which took place lately in the Mediterranean Sea gave an estimable proof that Italy has not only progressed in the understanding of naval action, but that it is also fortunate in its present commanders, who manifest the greatest efficiency. The fleet has been divided into two forces—the defensive and the attacking forces, each almost equal in strength. Admiral Locatelli was in command of the Navy (Blue) Fleet charged with bringing a convoy of eight steamers laden with supplies from the port of Tobruk, in Libya, to Italy. The convoy had three routes to choose from. One to keep close to the African coast waiting for a chance to make a sudden crossing of the Mediterranean, another to skirt roundabout Greece (supposed to be neutral), or to strike straight across the Mediterranean and put in at the first handy Italian port. Admiral Conz, the commander of the "enemy" fleet, believed Admiral Locatelli would have adopted the first course, and accordingly moved with his fleet near the African coast. Admiral Locatelli, however, took the last course, skillfully maneuvering his convoy and thereby evading an encounter with the "enemy." The "enemy" soon realized

the mistake, and on the last night of the maneuvers a close chase took place, but the "Blues," protected by darkness, reached safely the port of Syracuse. The lesson of the Italian maneuvers is, according to the experts, that Italy should increase the number of submarines and hydroplanes.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Problem for Parents and Educators

To the Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*:

The young have always needed, and been given, the protection of the adult. This is to say, the novice needs the master and ignorance needs wisdom to lead it. The subjects taught in our schools may not be all of the subjects on earth containing truth, but, so far as we, the parents and instructors, have been able to perceive, what we are now teaching are the most worthwhile subjects at hand which will give to our youth a discernment and clarity of judgment wherever they come to compare and test the newcomer, be it enemy or friend.

Until our youth are graduated from our highest schools we must consider them as unready to face the brunt of life wholly prepared and protected. In the degree that they are so educated should their power to discern truth and untruth in argument be noticeable—arguments mental, verbal or physical.

We, as adults, are not afraid of any particular teachings, and I mean, when I say adults, thinking people—those who can tell an opinion from a fact, a half-truth from an absolute truth, those who have learned, through the process of listening, the ring of a truth. The school of thought contains truths, we are bound to listen to them, but those who are pressing this upon our attention must present credentials, bring fruits, in the most accredited way, that we may know whether it will be safe or not to allow this stranger, or perhaps enemy, within our stockade of needful defense.

There is a half-way road between the argument which says "You are narrow," and one which cries "You are too lenient." This road is the one, I am convinced, educators and parents are trying to travel, and the strangers met upon that road should be met with charity but also with wisdom.

F. L. M.
Santa Monica, Calif.

Regarding Vivisection and Inoculation

To the Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*:

May I, through the columns of the Monitor, send forth an appeal to all lovers of justice and mercy, urging them to become active workers and supporters for the cause of anti-vivisection, which has come to include the campaign against inoculation.

The following, according to Professor Slosson, is the "vivisection" creed. "The aim of science is the advancement of human knowledge at any sacrifice of human life. We do not know of any higher use we can put a man to. A human life is nothing compared to a new fact in science."

Vivisectioners, by their own words, tell us that they have used "human material" for research purposes frequently, this material being such helpless humanity as infants, inmates of asylums, and unsuspecting victims in pauper institutions.

The labors connected with this vast reform movement have, for a long time past, fallen upon just a few, and these few have faithfully and tirelessly carried the load for years at a great sacrifice of money and time.

I. H.
Berkeley, Calif.